

Michael P. Lehmann (77152; mlehmann@hausfeldllp.com)
 Christopher L. Lebsack (184546; clebsack@hausfeldllp.com)
 Jon T. King (205073; jking@cmht.com)

HAUSFELD LLP

44 Montgomery Street, Suite 3400
 San Francisco, CA 94104
 Telephone: (415) 633-1908
 Facsimile: (415) 358-4980

Michael D. Hausfeld (mhausfeld@hausfeldllp.com)

HAUSFELD LLP

1700 K Street, NW, Suite 650
 Washington, DC 20006
 Telephone: (202) 540-7200
 Facsimile: (202) 540-7201

Joseph W. Cotchett (36324; jcotchett@cpmlegal.com)

Nanci E. Nishimura (152621; nnishimura@cpmlegal.com)

Steven N. Williams (175489; swilliams@cpmlegal.com)

Aron K. Liang (228936; aliang@cpmlegal.com)

Matthew K. Edling (250940; medling@cpmlegal.com)

COTCHETT, PITRE & MCCARTHY

San Francisco Airport Office Center
 840 Malcolm Road, Suite 200
 Burlingame, CA 94010
 Telephone: (650) 697-6000
 Facsimile: (650) 697-0577

Interim Class Counsel For The Putative Class

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

**IN RE TRANSPACIFIC PASSENGER
 AIR TRANSPORTATION
 ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

No. 07-CV-5634-CRB

MDL 1913

CLASS ACTION

This Document Relates to:

**PLAINTIFFS' CONSOLIDATED
 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

ALL ACTIONS

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATURE OF THE ACTION.....	1
JURISDICTION AND VENUE	2
PLAINTIFFS	3
DEFENDANTS	5
AGENTS	21
NON-DEFENDANT, NAMED CO-CONSPIRATORS	21
UNNAMED CO-CONSPIRATORS	22
INTERSTATE TRADE AND COMMERCE.....	22
THE FOREIGN TRADE AND ANTITRUST IMPROVEMENT ACT IS INAPPLICABLE	22
FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS	24
A. Aspects Of The Airline Industry That Facilitate The Alleged Conspiracy.....	24
1. The Airline Industry’s Use Of Airline Alliances	24
2. The Industry’s Use Of Trade Associations	27
B. The Conspiracy	30
1. Base Passenger Fares Are Set In An Anticompetitive Environment	31
a. Immunized IATA Fares	31
b. The Use Of Immunized IATA Fares As A Benchmark For Non- Immunized Fares.....	35
c. Lockstep Pricing Is Not To Be Expected In A Competitive Market	36
d. Specific Examples Of Base Fare Coordination.....	39
2. Fuel Surcharges.....	53
a. Defendants’ Unsuccessful Effort To Obtain Immunity For Fuel Surcharge Agreements	53
b. Defendants’ Fuel Surcharges Which Commenced In 2004 Contrast With Their Conduct In The Preceding Years.....	55
c. Fuel Surcharges Were Implemented And Raised Through Collective Action.....	66
d. Coordination Of Fuel Surcharge Increases Are Not An Expected By- Product Of Competition	76

1	e.	Substantial Increases In Profitability Are Not An Expected By-	
2		Product Of Competition	76
3	3.	Additional Evidence Establishes That There Was A Wide-Ranging	
4		Conspiracy To Impose Fuel Surcharges In The Closely Related Cargo	
		Market During the Class Period	78
5		GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE AIR PASSENGER INDUSTRY AND THE	
		CLOSELY RELATED AIR CARGO INDUSTRY	79
6		ACCRUAL OF CLAIM, EQUITABLE TOLLING, EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, AND	
7		FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT	87
8		CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS	89
9		COUNT I: VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE SHERMAN ACT, 15 U.S.C. § 1	91
10		PRAYER FOR RELIEF	93
11		JURY DEMAND	94
12		Appendix A	102
13		Appendix B	104
14		Appendix C	105
15		Appendix D	107
16		Appendix E	108
17		Appendix F	110
18		Appendix G	111

19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This action arises out of a long-running, international conspiracy by the defendants named herein (collectively, “Defendants”) and their co-conspirators which began no later than January 1, 2000, and continues to the present (the “Class Period”), to fix, raise, maintain, and/or stabilize air passenger travel, including associated surcharges, for international flights involving at least one flight segment between the United States and Asia/Oceania¹ in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

2. As set forth in greater detail below, beginning no later than January 1, 2000, the Defendants and their unnamed co-conspirators began imposing air fare increases, including fuel surcharge increases, on international air passengers that were in substantial lockstep both in their timing and amount. The close timing and amount of Defendants’ increases were not coincidences, but rather were the product of a collusive agreement to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices of base passenger fares and fuel surcharges on international flights.

3. This complaint is based upon the investigation of counsel and information provided by a participant in the conspiracy. The participant has provided Interim Class Counsel with the dates on which meetings took place to initiate and coordinate the conspiracy and the identities of those who participated in these meetings and communications. The participant has substantiated these descriptions by identifying pertinent documents.

4. The complaint is filed during the pendency of various on-going enforcement actions taken by competition authorities around the world concerning anticompetitive conduct in the air passenger transportation industry. The actions taken so far include, but are not limited to:

- Korean Air Lines, Ltd.’s (“KAL”) guilty plea in the United States for participating in a conspiracy with others to fix the prices of passenger travel, including certain fares and surcharges. “Plea Agreement,” (Aug. 1, 2007) in *United States v. Korean Air Lines, Ltd.*, No.Cr. 07-184 JDB (D.D.C.).
- Asiana Airlines, Inc.’s (“Asiana”) guilty plea in the United States for participating in a conspiracy with others to fix the prices of certain air passenger fares. “Plea

^{1/} Oceania is defined as Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands. See <http://www.airnewzealand.com/gateway.jsp>.

Agreement” (April 9, 2009) in *United States v. Asiana Airlines, Inc.*, Cr. No. 09-Cr-00009 JDB (D.D.C.)

- The grant of conditional immunity from the United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”) to at least one of the Defendants in exchange for its agreement to cooperate with an investigation concerning price-fixing of passenger travel, including surcharges.
- Virgin Atlantic’s receipt of leniency from the DOJ and British competition authorities after disclosing its participation in a conspiracy to fix the prices of long-haul international passenger travel, including surcharges.
- British Airways PLC’s (“British Airways”) guilty plea in the United States and admission to British competition authorities concerning its involvement in a conspiracy to fix the price of long-haul international air transportation, including surcharges. “Plea Agreement” (July 31, 2007) in *United States v. British Airways PLC*, No. Cr 07183 (D.D.C.)

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This complaint is filed under Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 26), to obtain injunctive relief for violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1). The Court has original federal question jurisdiction over the Sherman Act claim asserted in this complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337 and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 26).

6. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to Sections 4(a) and 12 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 22), and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), (c), and (d) because Defendants reside, transact business, are found within, and/or have agents within this District and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims occurred and a substantial portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described below has been carried out in this District.

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because, *inter alia*, each: (a) transacted business in this District; (b) directly or indirectly sold and/or delivered passenger air transportation in this District; (c) has substantial aggregate contacts with this District; and/or (d) engaged in an illegal price-fixing conspiracy that was directed at, and had the intended effect of causing injury to, persons and entities residing in, located in, or doing business in this District.

PLAINTIFFS

8. Plaintiff Meor Adlin is a California resident. During the Class Period, Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included at least one flight segment between the United States and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

9. Plaintiff Franklin Ajaye is a California resident. During the Class Period, Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

10. Plaintiff Andrew Barton is a California resident. During the Class Period, Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

11. Plaintiff Lori Barrett is a resident of Ontario, Canada. During the Class Period, Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

12. Plaintiff Larry Chen is a California resident. During the Class Period, Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

13. Plaintiff Rachel Diller is a California resident. During the Class Period, Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

14. Plaintiff Scott Frederick is a Washington resident. During the Class Period, Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included

1 at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury
2 as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

3 15. Plaintiff David Kuo is a California resident. During the Class Period, Plaintiff
4 purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included at least
5 one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury as a
6 result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

7 16. Plaintiff Dickson Leung is a California resident. During the Class Period,
8 Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included
9 at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury
10 as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

11 17. Plaintiff Brendan Maloof is a New York resident. During the Class Period,
12 Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included
13 at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury
14 as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

15 18. Plaintiff David Murphy is a resident of Tokyo, Japan. During the Class Period,
16 Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included
17 at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury
18 as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

19 19. Plaintiff Trong Nguyen is a Washington resident. During the Class Period,
20 Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included
21 at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury
22 as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

23 20. Plaintiff Titi Tran is a California resident. During the Class Period, Plaintiff
24 purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included at least
25 one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury as a
26 result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

27 21. Plaintiff Donald Wortman is a California resident. During the Class Period,
28 Plaintiff purchased air transportation services from one of more of the Defendants that included

1 at least one flight segment between the U.S. and Asia/Oceania and has suffered pecuniary injury
2 as a result of the antitrust violation alleged herein.

3 **DEFENDANTS**

4 22. Defendant Air France is a French company with its principal place of business
5 located at 45, rue de Paris, Roissy CDG cedex , France F-95747. Air France conducts passenger
6 air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this
7 District. Defendant Air France participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other
8 things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with
9 competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been
10 deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive
11 and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating
12 in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged
13 and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its
14 competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-
15 180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare
16 pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those
17 meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at
18 which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising
19 fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset
20 increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see*
21 ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast
22 to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or
23 indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in
24 the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania
25 acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation
26 industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

27 23. Defendant Air New Zealand Limited (“Air New Zealand”) is a New Zealand
28 company with its principal place of business located at Quay Tower, 29 Customs Street West,

1 Auckland, 1020, New Zealand. Air New Zealand conducts passenger air transportation
2 throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this District.
3 Defendant Air New Zealand participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other
4 things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with
5 competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been
6 deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive
7 and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating
8 in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged
9 and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its
10 competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-
11 180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare
12 pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those
13 meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at
14 which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising
15 fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset
16 increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see*
17 ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast
18 to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or
19 indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in
20 the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania
21 acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation
22 industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

23 24. Defendant All Nippon Airways Company, Limited (“ANA”) is a Japanese
24 company with its principal place of business located at Shidome-City Center, 1-5-2, Higashi-
25 Shimbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-7133, Japan. ANA conducts passenger air transportation
26 throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this District.
27 Defendant ANA participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing
28 commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see*

¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

25. Defendant British Airways is a British company with its principal place of business located at Waterside, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, United Kingdom, UB7 0GB. British Airways conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant British Airways participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating

1 directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base
 2 passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in
 3 meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking
 4 fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or
 5 indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was
 6 agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares
 7 and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are
 8 not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to
 9 those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see*
 10 ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other
 11 Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-
 12 293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct
 13 “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust
 14 enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

15 26. Defendant Cathay Pacific Airways Limited (“Cathay Pacific”) is a Hong Kong-
 16 based company with its principal place of business located at 5/F, South Tower, Cathay Pacific
 17 City, 8 Scenic Rd., Hong Kong International Airport, Lantau, Hong Kong. Cathay Pacific
 18 conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the
 19 United States and this District. Defendant Cathay Pacific participated in the conspiracy alleged
 20 herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-
 21 sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in
 22 industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia
 23 to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see*
 24 ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which
 25 anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or
 26 indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares
 27 were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with
 28 competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of

the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

27. Defendant China Airlines Limited (“China Airlines”) is a Taiwanese company with its principal place of business located at 131 Nanking East Rd., Section 3, Taipei, Taiwan. China Airlines conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant China Airlines participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are

1 not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to
2 those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see*
3 ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other
4 Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-
5 293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct
6 “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust
7 enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

8 28. Defendant Continental Airlines, Inc. (“Continental Airlines”) is a United States
9 corporation with its principal place of business located at 1600 Smith Street, Houston, Texas
10 77002. Continental Airlines conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world,
11 including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Continental Airlines
12 participated in the participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing
13 commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see*
14 ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by
15 antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in
16 the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in
17 meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged
18 and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its
19 competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-
20 180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare
21 pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those
22 meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at
23 which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising
24 fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset
25 increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see*
26 ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast
27 to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or
28 indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in

1 the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania
2 acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation
3 industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

4 29. Defendant Deutsche Lufthansa AG (“Lufthansa”) is a German company with its
5 principal place of business located at Von-Gablenz-Strasse 2-6, Cologne, North Rhine-
6 Westphalia, Germany, D-50664. Lufthansa conducts passenger air transportation throughout the
7 world, including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Lufthansa
8 participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially
9 sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65),
10 participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust
11 officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best
12 interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted
13 by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated
14 (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which
15 coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating
16 directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed
17 and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105),
18 participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing
19 fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188,
20 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even
21 though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting
22 surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that
23 occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in
24 anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely
25 related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge
26 that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry,
27 particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

30. Defendant EVA Airways Corporation (“EVA”) is a Taiwanese company with its principal place of business located at 117, Sec. 2, Chang-An E. Rd., Taipei, 104, Taiwan. EVA conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant EVA participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

31. Defendant Japan Airlines International Company, Limited (“JAL”) is a Japanese company with its principal place of business located at 4-11 Higashi-shinagawa 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 140-8605, Japan. JAL conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to *and* from the United States and this District. Defendant JAL

participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

32. Defendant KLM Royal Dutch Airline (“KLM”) is a Dutch company with its principal place of business located at Amsterdamseweg 55, 11282 GP Amstelveen, The Netherlands. KLM conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant KLM participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see*

¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

33. Defendant Malaysian Airline System Berhad (“Malaysian Airlines”) is a Malaysian company with its principal place of business located at Bangunan MAS, 33rd Fl., Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Malaysian Airlines conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Malaysian Airlines participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶58-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed

upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

34. Defendant Philippine Airlines, Inc. (“Philippine Airlines”) is a Philippine corporation with its principal place of business located at PNB Financial Center, Pres. Diosdado Macapagal Avenue, CCP Complex, Passay City, Philippines. Philippine Airlines conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Philippine Airlines participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in

1 meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a
 2 means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges
 3 more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent
 4 with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its
 5 competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203),
 6 and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants
 7 concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry
 8 analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the
 9 airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia
 10 (*see* ¶105).

11 35. Defendant Qantas Airways Limited (“Qantas”) is an Australian corporation with
 12 its principal place of business located at Qantas Centre, 203 Coward Street, Mascot New South
 13 Wales 2020. Qantas conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including
 14 flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Qantas participated in the
 15 conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information
 16 through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or
 17 indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe,
 18 and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline
 19 markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations
 20 in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating
 21 directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base
 22 passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in
 23 meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking
 24 fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or
 25 indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was
 26 agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares
 27 and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are
 28 not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to

1 those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see*
 2 ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other
 3 Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-
 4 293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct
 5 “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust
 6 enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

7 36. Defendant SAS AB (“SAS”) is a company based in Scandinavia with its principal
 8 place of business located at Frösundaviks Allé 1, Solna, SE-195 87, Stockholm, Sweden. SAS
 9 conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including flights to and from the
 10 United States and this District. Defendant SAS Airlines participated in the conspiracy alleged
 11 herein by, among other things, sharing commercially sensitive information through its code-
 12 sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65), participating directly or indirectly in
 13 industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia
 14 to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best interests of competitive airline markets (*see*
 15 ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted by regional trade associations in which
 16 anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or
 17 indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares
 18 were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with
 19 competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of
 20 the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in
 21 meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a
 22 means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges
 23 more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent
 24 with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its
 25 competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203),
 26 and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants
 27 concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry
 28 analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the

1 airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia
2 (*see* ¶105).

3 37. Defendant Singapore Airlines Limited (“Singapore Airlines”) is a Singaporean
4 company with its principal place of business located at Airline House, 25 Airline Rd., 819829
5 Singapore. Singapore Airlines conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world,
6 including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Singapore Airlines
7 participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially
8 sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65),
9 participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust
10 officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best
11 interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted
12 by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated
13 (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which
14 coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating
15 directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed
16 and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105),
17 participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing
18 fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188,
19 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even
20 though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting
21 surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that
22 occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in
23 anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely
24 related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge
25 that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry,
26 particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

27 38. Defendant Swiss International AG (“Swiss International”) is a Swiss company
28 with its principal place of business located at Aeschenvorstadt 4, CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland

1 4002. Swiss International conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world, including
2 flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Swiss International
3 participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially
4 sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65),
5 participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust
6 officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best
7 interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted
8 by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated
9 (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which
10 coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating
11 directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed
12 and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105),
13 participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing
14 fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188,
15 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even
16 though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting
17 surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that
18 occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in
19 anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely
20 related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge
21 that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry,
22 particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

23 39. Defendant Thai Airways International Public Co., Ltd. (“Thai Airways”) is a Thai
24 company with its principal place of business located at 89 Vibhavadi-Rangsit Rd., Bangkok,
25 10900, Thailand. Thai Airways conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world,
26 including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Thai Airways
27 participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially
28 sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65),

1 participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust
 2 officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best
 3 interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted
 4 by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated
 5 (*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which
 6 coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating
 7 directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed
 8 and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105),
 9 participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing
 10 fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188,
 11 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even
 12 though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting
 13 surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that
 14 occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in
 15 anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely
 16 related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge
 17 that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry,
 18 particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

19 40. Defendant Vietnam Airlines (“Vietnam Airlines”) is a Vietnamese corporation
 20 with its principal place of business located at 200 Nguyen Son Str., Long Bien District, Hanoi
 21 City, Vietnam. Vietnam Airlines conducts passenger air transportation throughout the world,
 22 including flights to and from the United States and this District. Defendant Vietnam Airlines
 23 participated in the conspiracy alleged herein by, among other things, sharing commercially
 24 sensitive information through its code-sharing agreements with competitors (*see* ¶¶54-65),
 25 participating directly or indirectly in industry meetings that have been deemed by antitrust
 26 officials in the U.S., Europe, and Australia to be inherently anticompetitive and not in the best
 27 interests of competitive airline markets (*see* ¶¶66-71, 85, 89-99), participating in meetings hosted
 28 by regional trade associations in which anticompetitive conduct is encouraged and/or tolerated

(*see* ¶¶72-76), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with its competitors at which coordinating increased base passenger fares were agreed upon (*see* ¶¶111-180), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which passenger fare pricing was discussed and then benchmarking fares off of the prices agreed upon at those meetings (*see* ¶¶83-105), participating directly or indirectly in meetings with competitors at which collectively increasing fuel surcharges was agreed upon as a means of dealing with rising fuel costs (*see* ¶¶185, 188, 204-235), raising fares and surcharges more than necessary to offset increased fuel costs even though such actions are not consistent with economic theory (*see* ¶¶237-244), instituting surcharges in close proximity to those of its competitors in sharp contrast to conduct that occurred prior to the Class Period (*see* ¶¶191-203), and participating directly or indirectly in anticompetitive meetings with other Defendants concerning the fixing of prices in the closely related air-cargo market (*see* ¶¶245-293). Industry analysts based in Asia/Oceania acknowledge that anticompetitive conduct “overhangs” the airline passenger transportation industry, particularly in light of lax antitrust enforcement in Asia (*see* ¶105).

AGENTS

41. The acts alleged to have been done by Defendants were authorized, ordered, or performed by their directors, officers, managers, agents, employees, or representatives while actively engaged in the management of Defendants’ affairs.

NON-DEFENDANT, NAMED CO-CONSPIRATORS

42. On information and belief, at all relevant times, other airlines, entities, and/or persons, including, but not limited to, Northwest Airlines Corporation (“Northwest”), United Airlines, Inc. (“UAL”), American Airlines, Inc. (“American Airlines”), Delta Airlines, Inc. (“Delta”), KAL, Asiana, Virgin Atlantic Airways Ltd. (“Virgin Atlantic”), and International Air Transport Association (“IATA”) willingly conspired with Defendants in their unlawful restraint of trade. All averments of wrongdoing alleged herein against Defendants are also alleged against these non-defendant co-conspirators.

UNNAMED CO-CONSPIRATORS

43. On information and belief, at all relevant times, other airlines, entities, and/or persons willingly conspired with Defendants and the non-defendant, named co-conspirators in their unlawful restraint of trade. All averments of wrongdoing alleged herein against Defendants and the non-defendant co-conspirators are also alleged against these unnamed co-conspirators as though set forth at length.

INTERSTATE TRADE AND COMMERCE

44. Throughout the Class Period, there was a continuous and uninterrupted flow of invoices for payment, payments, and other documents essential to the provision of passenger air transportation transmitted in interstate and foreign trade and commerce between and among offices of Defendants and their customers located throughout the world, including throughout the United States.

45. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants transported substantial numbers of passengers, in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of interstate and foreign trade and commerce, between various airports in the United States and foreign airports.

46. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants' unlawful activities, as described herein, took place within and substantially affected the flow of interstate and foreign trade and commerce and had a direct, substantial and reasonably foreseeable effect upon commerce in the United States and elsewhere.

THE FOREIGN TRADE AND ANTITRUST IMPROVEMENT ACT IS INAPPLICABLE

47. The Foreign Trade And Antitrust Improvement Act ("FTAIA") (15 U.S.C. §6(a)) does not shield defendants' conduct here from liability under the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

48. Defendants are engaged in the business of delivering air passengers from place to place, including delivery of air passengers from points in the United States to points in Asia/Oceania and vice versa. Pursuant to the FTAIA, the delivery of air passengers from airports in Asia/Oceania to airports in the United States and vice versa constitutes or involves import trade or import commerce. The bargained for service provided by the Defendants is the transportation of people from one place to another, not the ticket. Indeed, the Defendants

1 themselves acknowledge this by marketing the quality of their passenger flight services and the
 2 excitement of international travel. *See, e.g.* [http://www.qantas.com.au/info/flying/qantas-](http://www.qantas.com.au/info/flying/qantas-experience)
 3 [experience](http://www.qantas.com.au/info/flying/qantas-experience) (“no matter how far you travel, you’ll enjoy superior service from departure to
 4 arrival”); <http://www.airnewzealand.com/on-the-plane/economy/default.htm> (“[o]ur friendly,
 5 professional crew will make sure you're comfortable throughout your journey”);
 6 [http://www.singaporeair.com/saa/en_UK/content/exp/cabin/index.jsp?](http://www.singaporeair.com/saa/en_UK/content/exp/cabin/index.jsp) (“[o]ur world-class
 7 service, along with our industry leading cabins, and young and modern fleet are cornerstones of
 8 our success. Experience the romance of travel as it should be with our award winning cabins.”);
 9 [http://www.thaiair.com/thai-services/in-the-air/en/Economy%20class/economy-class-](http://www.thaiair.com/thai-services/in-the-air/en/Economy%20class/economy-class-services.htm)
 10 [services.htm](http://www.thaiair.com/thai-services/in-the-air/en/Economy%20class/economy-class-services.htm) (“the dynamic growth and unrivalled reputation of this airline was inspired
 11 especially by one outstanding feature – the superior quality of its Economy Class, offering levels
 12 of space, comfort and service unmatched by other airlines”).

13 49. Moreover, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §6(a)(1)-(2), the delivery of air passengers from
 14 airports in Asia/Oceania to airports in the United States and vice versa has a direct, substantial,
 15 reasonably foreseeable, and proximate effect: (a) on trade or commerce that is not trade or
 16 commerce with foreign nations, and/or on import trade or import commerce with foreign nations,
 17 or (b) on export trade or export commerce with foreign nations, of a person engaged in such
 18 trade or commerce in the United States.

19 50. The direct, substantial, reasonably foreseeable, and proximate effect of the
 20 anticompetitive conduct set forth below is the type of harm prohibited by the Sherman Act.

21 51. For example, U.S. residents and citizens paid more for air passenger
 22 transportation services, whether those services were purchased in the United States or elsewhere
 23 in the world. As another example of the direct, substantial, reasonably foreseeable, and
 24 proximate effect that Defendants’ alleged conduct has on United States trade and commerce is
 25 the fact that travelers using price-fixed air transportation services are able to allocate a smaller
 26 fraction of their total travel budget to the purchase of commercial goods and services during their
 27 stay in the United States. The alleged conduct also injures any foreign national that purchased
 28 air transportation services in the United States. In addition, the inflated fares charged by

1 Defendants for air passenger transportation from Asia/Oceania to the United States is
 2 inextricably bound up with and dependent upon the fares charged by Defendants for air
 3 transportation from the United States to Asia/Oceania.

4 52. Moreover, as discussed below, a number of price-fixing agreements were reached
 5 using United States dollars as the benchmark currency.

6 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

7 **A. Aspects Of The Airline Industry That Facilitate The Alleged Conspiracy**

8 53. Most of the Defendants are the dominant international airlines based in Asia and
 9 Oceania, and provide passenger air transportation services on international routes between the
 10 United States and Asia/Oceania.

11 **1. The Airline Industry's Use Of Airline Alliances**

12 54. In recent years, the Defendants have established highly integrated alliances that
 13 substantially deviate from the norm in most competitive industries.

14 55. The European Competition Authorities ("ECA") recently prepared a working
 15 paper entitled "Code-sharing agreements in scheduled passenger air transport—The European
 16 Competition Authorities' perspective." The ECA explained the nature and purpose of code-
 17 sharing agreements between airlines:

18 A code-sharing agreement is an agreement between two or more
 19 air carriers whereby the carrier operating a given flight allows one
 20 or more other carriers to market this flight and issue tickets for it as
 21 if they were operating the flight themselves. In practice, these
 22 other carriers add their own carrier designator code and flight
 23 number onto that of the operating carrier. Code share partners also
 24 agree on how they compensate each other for the seats they sell on
 25 one another's flights.

26 Code-sharing agreements between airlines may go beyond a mere
 27 sharing of the designator codes and may be supplemented by other
 28 elements of cooperation: *e.g.* coordination of the frequent flyer
 programmes, route and schedule planning, coordination of
 marketing, sales and distribution networks, joint pricing, sharing of
 facilities and services at airports, integration and development of
 information systems etc.

1 56. These code-sharing agreements blur the line between partner and competitor.
2 Indeed, the ECA continued:

3 [A] code-sharing agreement between two previously competing
4 airlines may significantly dampen competition on the routes
5 covered by the agreement which may lead to price increases.
6 **Given the multi-market nature of the airline industry, where**
7 **airlines compete on various routes, the exchange of**
8 **commercially sensitive information that might take place in a**
9 **code-sharing agreement could favour tacit collusion between**
10 **the code-share partners also with respect to routes not covered**
11 **by the agreement.** (Emphases added).

12 57. Defendants Air New Zealand, ANA, Lufthansa, SAS, Singapore Airlines, and
13 Thai Airways, among others, including non-defendant co-conspirators Asiana and UAL, operate
14 jointly through the Star Alliance, and have established agreements in which they code share seats
15 on each other's flights and share in the revenue generated.

16 58. Another major industry alliance, Oneworld, includes Defendants JAL, Cathay
17 Pacific, Qantas, British Airways, and others. These Defendants have established agreements in
18 which they code share seats on each other's flights and share in the revenue generated.
19 Moreover, during the Class Period, members of Oneworld pressured at least one of the
20 Defendants to combine separate APEX fares into a single APEX (Advanced Purchase Excursion)
21 fare. (APEX fares are discussed below in greater detail.)

22 59. The third major alliance is SkyTeam. Its members include KAL, Air France,
23 KLM, Continental, and others. These Defendants and non-defendant co-conspirators have
24 established agreements in which they code share seats on each other's flights and share in the
25 revenue generated.

26 60. In addition, many of the Defendants and non-defendant co-conspirators are
27 participants in a multitude of independent code-sharing arrangements outside of their primary
28 alliances, including, but not limited to, the following agreements: Air New Zealand and JAL;
29 Air New Zealand and Qantas (never implemented because the Australian Competition &
30 Consumer Commission ("ACCC") determined that the agreement was anticompetitive); Cathay
31 Pacific and Malaysian Airlines; EVA and ANA; EVA and Qantas; Malaysian Airlines and ANA;

1 Malaysian Airlines and Singapore Airlines; Malaysian Airlines and Thai Airways; Asiana and
 2 Qantas; Thai Airways and China Airlines; Vietnam Airlines and JAL; Vietnam Airlines and
 3 China Airlines; Vietnam Airlines and Cathay Pacific; Vietnam Airlines and Qantas; Vietnam
 4 Airlines and Philippine Airlines; Philippine Airlines and Cathay Pacific; Philippine Airlines and
 5 Malaysian Airlines; Lufthansa and Swiss International; Swiss International and Singapore
 6 Airlines; Swiss International and Thai Airways; Swiss International and UAL; Air France and
 7 Qantas; Air France and JAL; KLM and JAL; KLM and Malaysian Airlines; KLM and
 8 Northwest; KLM and Qantas; Continental Airlines and EVA; Northwest and Air France;
 9 Northwest and Continental; Northwest and KLM; and Northwest and Delta.

10 61. According to testimony by the DOJ's Antitrust Division before the Senate
 11 Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation:

12 [A]irline marketing alliances . . . are essentially joint ventures
 13 between airlines. These alliances fall somewhere between an
 14 outright merger and a traditional arm's-length interline agreement.
 15 Marketing alliances come in all shapes and sizes . . . Alliances
 16 involving code-sharing are in many respects the most
 17 controversial Code sharing agreements also have the
 18 potential to be anticompetitive. They can result in market
 allocation, capacity limitations, higher fares, or foreclosure of
 rivals from markets, all to the injury of consumers . . . the greatest
 threat to competition comes when two of very few airlines that
 compete in a market enter into a code-sharing agreement in that
 market.

19 62. Antitrust regulators have just begun to step up their oversight of these far reaching
 20 alliances. For example, the Directorate General (Competition) for the European Commission has
 21 opened a "priority" investigation into the competitive effects of certain agreements between
 22 airlines on trans-Atlantic routes. On or about April 20, 2009, *Bloomberg News* reported that
 23 "Jonathan Todd, a commission spokesman, told reporters that the commission doesn't open
 24 probes on a 'routine basis.'" "Based on what commission has seen so far, 'we think that there
 25 may be breaches of the antitrust rules because of the very extensive levels of cooperation on
 26 trans-Atlantic routes between these airlines,' Todd said."

63. On July 1, 2009, Neelie Kroes, the European Commission's Competition Commissioner, raised "serious concerns" about the proposed merger of Lufthansa and Austrian Airlines.

64. In addition, on June 26, 2009, the DOJ announced that it was opposed to a proposal by the Star Alliance to add Continental as a member. The DOJ determined that the sweeping request was anticompetitive and asked the United States Department of Transportation ("DOT") to reconsider its tentative approval of the agreement.

65. The Defendants' extensive use of code-sharing agreements exposes them to each others' commercially sensitive information and therefore reduces strategic uncertainty for each of them within the marketplace.

2. The Industry's Use Of Trade Associations

66. The Defendants' alliance and code-sharing arrangements are not the only opportunities for close interaction between the Defendants. Defendants' personnel also participate in various trade associations with each other, including the following trade associations relevant to this litigation: the IATA, the Association of Asia-Pacific Airlines ("AAPA"), and the Bureau of Airline Representatives ("BARs") for Hong Kong, Thailand, Philippines, and Malaysia, among other countries.

67. Each Defendant is a member of IATA. IATA is an international trade body representing over 230 airlines.

68. IATA has served as a forum for its members to discuss rising fuel costs and the need for measures to mitigate such costs, such as increasing fares or levying fuel surcharges. In fact, as detailed below, IATA has specific committees, such as the IATA Tariff Coordination Conferences, whose express purpose is to collectively set air passenger fares throughout the world, including between the United States and Asia/Oceania. These Tariff Coordination Conferences have been condemned as anticompetitive. For example, on November 9, 2006, the ACCC noted that **"IATA Passenger Tariff Coordinating Conferences provide an opportunity for the sharing of knowledge which given the roles of the airline representatives attending, the clearly stated objectives of the conferences and the matters**

1 **being discussed would not be in the interests of competitive air passenger markets.”**

2 (Emphases added).

3 69. During the Class Period, one of IATA’s express goals was “[t]o assist the
4 **industry to achieve adequate levels of profitability.”** (Emphases added). That goal is
5 repeatedly driven home to IATA’s members, including Defendants. Giovanni Bisignani,
6 Director General and CEO of IATA, gave a speech in Paris on June 5, 2006 in which he urged
7 the industry to “manage capacity” in order to increase profitability:

8 Let’s start at home. Sometimes we have been our own worst
9 enemy—chasing growth instead of profitability. As discussed, we
10 changed after 2001. But let’s be frank. We are now benefiting
11 from a strong global economy. And record aircraft orders could be
our Achilles heel if we stop managing capacity carefully.

12 70. Bisignani made similar comments a year earlier, on May 30, 2005, in Tokyo,
13 when he urged IATA’s members to limit seating capacity: “We focused too much on market
14 share. We did not effectively match capacity to demand.”

15 71. IATA’s goal of assisting the industry achieve “adequate” levels of profitability is
16 not the type of mission statement one would normally expect an industry trade association to
17 adopt in order to enhance competition. Indeed, Bisignani’s comments are patently
18 anticompetitive—he is repeatedly exhorting individual market participants to refrain from
19 vigorous competition with each other in order to facilitate enhanced profitability for all. And, it
20 is basic microeconomic theory that “managing” supply provides opportunities to increase and/or
21 stabilize prices.

22 72. In addition to their general memberships in IATA, Singapore Airline’s CEO,
23 Chew Choon Seng, and JAL’s former President, Toshiyuki Shinmachi, served on IATA’s Board
24 during the Class Period. They are also actively involved in AAPA, as are other Defendants (Air
25 New Zealand, ANA, Cathay Pacific, China Airlines, EVA, KAL, Malaysian Airlines, Philippine
26 Airlines, Qantas, Thai Airways, and Vietnam Airlines).

1 73. Like IATA, the AAPA has served as a forum for its members to discuss rising
2 fuel costs and the need for measures to mitigate such costs, such as increasing fares or levying
3 fuel surcharges.

4 74. Like IATA, the AAPA has a long history of emphasizing collusion over
5 competition. For example, at the AAPA's November 15, 2002, annual meeting, the chief
6 executive officer of Philippine Airlines, Lucio Tan, declared: "The issues confronting our
7 industry today are critical and pressing." Tan cited security threats, declining traffic, high
8 insurance premiums and rising fuel costs as among the major challenges facing the industry. "To
9 effectively address these issues, we need our combined strategies," Tan explained. "We need to
10 direct our efforts towards one goal—survival. **And in order to survive, competition must be**
11 **replaced by cooperation.**" (Emphases added).

12 75. In anticipation of AAPA's annual meeting, China Airlines similarly stated in
13 November 2004 that:

14 The 48th Assembly of Presidents will take place at the Grand
15 Hyatt Taipei November 25 and 26. Important airline industry
16 issues, such as US regulatory policies, rising fuel costs, hedging
17 strategies, insurance, war risks and low-cost carriers, will be
18 reviewed and discussed. **In the past, the Assembly has helped**
maintain a mutual understanding and a common purpose
among airlines in the Asia Pacific region. (Emphases added).

19 76. In addition, the Defendants are participants in BAR organizations in Hong Kong,
20 Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Until very recently, Hong Kong did not have a
21 competition law that prevented Defendants from tacitly or expressly reaching agreements on
22 passenger fares, including surcharges. Moreover, antitrust regulators in these and other Asian
23 countries have not, until very recently, aggressively enforced their countries' respective
24 competition rules. These BAR organizations have served as forums for Defendants to discuss
25 and agree on passenger fares and fuel surcharges. Indeed, the Thailand BAR describes itself as a
26 "forum for member airlines to deal with common interests and issues and represents the interests
27 of member airlines to government, official organizations and other parties interested in the
28

aviation industry in Thailand. This includes maintaining close liaison on a regular basis with the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the IATA Billing and Settlement Plan (BSP), the Air Cargo Business Association (ACBA) and other industry bodies.” As of 2006, the Thailand BAR had 56 members and 4 associate members. The Thailand BAR’s executive committee included Thai Airways, Cathay Pacific, Singapore Airlines, Swiss International, SAS, Qantas, British Airways, Northwest, and Emirates. An executive from Swiss International was appointed president of the Thailand BAR as of 2006.

77. In November 2007, shortly after the first of these lawsuits was filed, BAR HK uploaded onto its website a new policy prohibiting anticompetitive conduct, which provides in relevant part as follows:

Participants shall comply with the following general principles in respect of all their activities within BAR HK:

Participants’ competitive behaviour should remain independent. Participants’ commercial decisions must be made unilaterally and independently from that of their competitors. Participants will not engage in express or tacit agreements or understandings to reduce competition or any form of collusion.

78. In summary, the highly integrated economic agreements between the Defendants and their various code-share and alliance partners, and the relationships fostered by Defendants’ key employees at industry meetings concerning fares and surcharges reinforce and facilitate the conspiracy alleged below.

B. The Conspiracy

79. Beginning no later than January 1, 2000, the Defendants and their co-conspirators began increasing the price of passenger air transportation on international air passengers that were in substantial lockstep both in their timing and amount. The close timing and amount of Defendants’ increases were not coincidences, but rather the product of a collusive agreement to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices of base passenger fares and fuel surcharges on international flights.

80. Base fares for multi-segment travel—*e.g.* a flight from the United States to New Zealand to Western Samoa—are constructed using a methodology established by the Defendants

1 that allows for ready determination of the portion of the total fare allocated to each segment of
2 travel.

3 81. The fuel surcharges referenced herein are applied “per segment” or “per coupon”
4 —*i.e.*, they apply to a discreet and identifiable segment of travel. Therefore, these fuel
5 surcharges apply equally, for example, to any passenger traveling from San Francisco to Japan
6 regardless of whether San Francisco was the point of origin for the trip, whether Japan was the
7 final destination, or whether the flight from San Francisco to Japan was only one segment of a
8 multi-segment trip.

9 82. Neither the DOT nor United States law allows Defendants to participate in
10 coordinated efforts to set the price fares and surcharges for air transportation to and from the
11 United States, except with respect to the limited grants of immunity discussed herein.

12 **1. Base Passenger Fares Are Set In An Anticompetitive Environment**

13 **a. Immunized IATA Fares**

14 83. IATA and its airline members have historically been the beneficiaries of limited
15 antitrust immunity from a number of worldwide competition authorities, including the DOT, the
16 ACCC, and the European Union. These grants of immunity allowed IATA and its member
17 airlines to meet and agree on fares for interline (a.k.a. multi-airline) travel throughout the world.

18 84. Immunized fares (hereinafter referred to as “IATA fares”) are set during meetings
19 between member airlines at regularly scheduled IATA Tariff Coordination Conferences and are
20 issued in fare classes P and F (First Class), J and C (Business Class), and Y (Economy Class),
21 although not all fares in each of those service classes are immunized. Moreover, the agreements
22 reached at IATA Tariff Conferences cannot be implemented until all governmental approvals,
23 including approval from the DOT, have been obtained.

24 85. Each of the Defendants participates in these Tariff Coordination Conferences.
25 *See* <http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/passenger/tariffs/tcparticipants.htm>.

26 86. In a November 9, 2006, Determination by the ACCC concerning IATA’s
27 Application for Revocation and Substitution of Authorisation A90435 (the “ACCC
28 Determination”), the ACCC summarized the way in which IATA fares are established:

The interaction of elements which constitute the IATA interline system for the transport of passenger and cargo occurs as follows:

- A. Airlines agree between each other that they will accept each others' passenger tickets and cargo air waybills where those tickets and waybills incorporate an IATA interlineable fare or rate (IATA Multilateral Interline Agreements).
- B. IATA interline fares for passengers and rates for cargo are determined jointly by airlines at IATA Tariff Coordinating Conferences (Passenger Tariff Coordination and Cargo Tariff Coordination).
- C. Airlines agree how revenue from the sale of a passenger ticket with an IATA interlineable fare or a cargo air waybill with an IATA interlineable rate is to be apportioned between the carriers who accept the waybill as part of an interline journey (IATA Prorate System).
- D. Revenue from a waybill with an interline rate is nominally attributed to the primary carrier, the carrier undertaking the first leg of the journey, and then distributed amongst other participating carriers using proportions agreed with the Prorate System (IATA Clearing House).

87. Not surprisingly, IATA fares are generally the most expensive fare available in each service class.

88. In recent years, competition authorities in the United States, Europe, and Australia have moved to scale back the limited grant of antitrust immunity provided to IATA due to concerns about the inherently anticompetitive nature of the Tariff Coordination Conferences.

89. In a July 5, 2006 "Order to Show Cause" concerning why IATA's antitrust immunity should not be revoked, the DOT examined a handful of minutes from the Tariff Coordination Conferences and noted that the conference structure has led to substantial anticompetitive abuse by member airlines, including abuse by several Defendants and their co-conspirators.

90. For example, the DOT noted:

A participating airline will at times urge competing airlines to raise fares in their markets in order to avoid undercutting the fares charged in the airline's own principal markets. See, . . . IATA Application, Docket 2004-20051, Minutes of October 25-November 4, 2004, Conference at para. 147 (Japan Air Lines

asked for higher fares in U.S.-Korean markets because the existing fares were undercutting U.S.-Japan fares). (Emphases added).

91. The DOT, in its “Order to Show Cause” concluded:

The chairman [at IATA Tariff Conferences] does not otherwise state that the discussions are subject to any antitrust or competition law restraints, except insofar as our alliance condition bars alliance members from participating in the discussions of fares and rates for alliance markets **The minutes thus show that the IATA members do not believe that their discussions are subject to the antitrust law prohibitions normally imposed on pricing discussions between competitors.**

* * *

In these circumstances, we think the IATA by-laws reduce competition. This tentative finding is consistent with the established antitrust law principle that, with rare exceptions, discussions and agreements on pricing between competitors reduce competition. (Emphases added).

92. Moreover, following each Tariff Coordination Conference, IATA publishes and distributes the names, e-mail addresses, and telephone numbers of each of the participants. This practice facilitates communication between employees of the Defendants outside of the Tariff Coordination Conferences. It is neither necessary nor appropriate for the various attendees at the Tariff Coordination Conferences—whose express duties are to collectively set fares—to be communicating with each other outside of formal IATA channels.

93. On June 3, 2005, the ACCC preliminarily concluded that “while there may not be any explicit agreement on market fares between airline representatives at IATA Tariff Coordination Conferences, it is likely given the roles of the representatives, the clearly stated objectives of the conferences and the matters being discussed that the sharing of knowledge that occurs could be conducive to coordinated conduct in relation to market fares and would not be in the interests of competitive airline markets.”

94. On November 9, 2006, the ACCC announced that all immunity for IATA activities will be phased out by June 30, 2008, noting again that “[t]he ACCC believes that **IATA Passenger Tariff Coordinating Conferences provide an opportunity for the sharing of knowledge which given the roles of the airline representatives attending, the clearly**

1 **stated objectives of the conferences and the matters being discussed would not be in the**
 2 **interests of competitive air passenger markets.”** (Emphases added).

3 95. Similarly, on or about March 14, 2005, the Directorate General (Competition) of
 4 the European Commission found that the IATA Tariff Conferences present a “major risk” for
 5 anticompetitive conduct by the member airlines. The Directorate General stated:

6 To conclude, the organisation of **IATA Tariff Conferences . . .**
 7 **provides an opportunity for competing undertakings to**
 8 **regularly communicate on commercially sensitive**
 9 **information, in particular pricing and sale conditions. Such**
 10 **regular communication helps to eliminate strategic**
 11 **uncertainty and thereby raises significantly the risk of**
 12 **collusion between airlines.** Airlines can agree on future conduct
 and generally coordinate tacitly or explicitly their behaviour.
 IATA Passenger Tariff Conferences therefore appear to present a
 major risk to restrict competition. (Emphases added).

12 96. The Commission further noted:

13 By adopting similar terms and conditions [for non-immunized
 14 fares], IATA members develop similar tariff structures. This
 15 makes it easier for competing carriers to monitor each other’s
 16 fares. Detection on deviation from agreed upon conduct is
 quicker. This reinforces the stability of possible collusive
 agreements between competing airlines, whether tacit or explicit.
 17 The standardisation of pricing rules is suspicious because it
 remains unclear how this benefits consumers.

18 97. On October 3, 2006, the European Commission published (EC) Commission
 19 Regulation 1459/2006, which phased out antitrust immunity to IATA and its member airlines,
 20 including the elimination of immunity for Tariff Coordination Conferences concerning the routes
 21 between Europe and the United States and Australia on June 30, 2007 and between Europe and
 22 the rest of the world on October 31, 2007.

23 98. On March 30, 2007, the DOT entered a final order disapproving IATA’s
 24 Provisions for the Conduct of the IATA Traffic Coordination Conferences insofar as the
 25 agreement authorized United States and foreign carriers to discuss and agree upon fares, rates,
 26 conditions of service, and price and rate applicability conditions, either directly or indirectly or
 27 through tariff conferences or other related means of information sharing for passenger and cargo
 28

1 air services: (i) between the United States and the European Union (together with Iceland,
 2 Norway, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein); (ii) between the United States and the overseas
 3 territories of the member states of the European Union subject to an air services agreement
 4 between the United States and a member state; and (iii) between the United States and Australia
 5 (the “Final Order”). *See* IATA Tariff Conference Case, Order 2007-3-23 (Docket OST-2006-
 6 25307).

7 99. The DOT explained that “[t]he tariff conferences are anticompetitive and do not
 8 provide important public benefits or meet a serious transportation need. **Pricing discussions**
 9 **among competitors of the kind that take place at the IATA tariff conferences are inherently**
 10 **anticompetitive and likely to increase the fares paid by consumers.”** (Emphases added).

11 **b. The Use Of Immunized IATA Fares As A Benchmark For Non-**
 12 **Immunized Fares**

13 100. The number of IATA fares sold by airlines is a small fraction of the number of
 14 tickets issued to air passengers annually. However, the effect of the anticompetitive conduct
 15 observed in the immunized Tariff Coordination Conferences is not limited to the relatively small
 16 market for immunized IATA fares—it also affects the vastly larger market for non-immunized
 17 fares as well.

18 101. For example, the ACCC recently conducted a fare analysis which suggests that
 19 immunized IATA fares are used by the airline industry as benchmarks for the fare prices charged
 20 for non-immunized air passenger service.

21 102. The ACCC also noted “that the IATA Tariff Services Handbook, Issue 1 of 1 July
 22 1999, specifically identifies as a benefit to airlines from attending IATA Tariff Coordinating
 23 Conferences the gaining of ‘access to market knowledge’: ‘Participation in Tariff Coordination
 24 opens the door to sharing in the exchange of market and other types of information required to
 25 intelligently price passenger and cargo tariffs.’”

26 103. The DOT similarly noted in its March 30, 2007 Final Order that “an agreement by
 27 airlines participating in a tariff conference that IATA fares should be increased by a certain
 28 percentage amount can easily represent an industry agreement that equivalent fares for on-line

1 service [i.e., non-immunized fares] should be increased by a similar amount. DG-Competition
2 and the ACCC showed that in fact this has happened.”

3 104. In connection with its analysis, the ACCC interviewed Qantas personnel, who
4 confirmed the existence of a pricing relationship between IATA fares and Qantas’ non-
5 immunized fares. Indeed, “Qantas indicated in its discussions with the ACCC that it would
6 normally try to apply fare increases agreed at IATA Tariff Coordinating Conferences to Qantas’
7 own published fares for premium classes on all routes on which it operates as the market
8 allows.”

9 105. The ACCC has reported that many other airlines have acknowledged in
10 submissions that IATA fares are used for benchmarking prices for non-immunized fares. In a
11 recent article, Peter Harbison from the Sydney-based Centre for Asia Pacific Aviation, a
12 consulting organization, noted that fixing prices of passenger fares occurred “fairly openly” at
13 one point in time, and that the culture still “overhangs” today. Harbison went on to note that
14 [t]here’s a lot of interaction at management level between airlines.” Shukor Yusof, an aviation
15 analyst with Standard and Poor’s Equity Research, further commented that Asia, in particular,
16 lacks an over-arching anti-trust legal framework. Yusof was quoted as saying, “There’s no one
17 main body to oversee that kind of thing.” Jim Eckes of Indoswiss Aviation Consultancy in Hong
18 Kong noted that talking about prices between competitors has more of a stigma in the United
19 States, where the law is firm.

20 **c. Lockstep Pricing Is Not To Be Expected In A Competitive Market**

21 106. The following chart shows the pricing for a small selection of non-immunized
22 passenger air fares (and surcharges) as of November of 2007, as reported by
23 www.flightstats.com. There is an obvious pattern of identical or virtually identical pricing by the
24 defendants’ closest competitors on routes between the United States and Asia and Oceania:
25
26
27
28

San Francisco to Auckland

Airline	Cabin	Base Fare	Surcharges	Total
Air New Zealand	Coach	\$918	\$255	\$1173
Qantas	Coach	\$918	\$255	\$1173

San Francisco to Sydney

Airline	Cabin	Base Fare	Surcharges	Total
Air New Zealand	Coach	\$818	\$312	\$1130
Qantas	Coach	\$818	\$308	\$1126

San Francisco to Bangkok

Airline	Cabin	Base Fare	Surcharges	Total
ANA	Coach	\$650	\$281	\$931
JAL	Coach	\$620	\$281	\$901

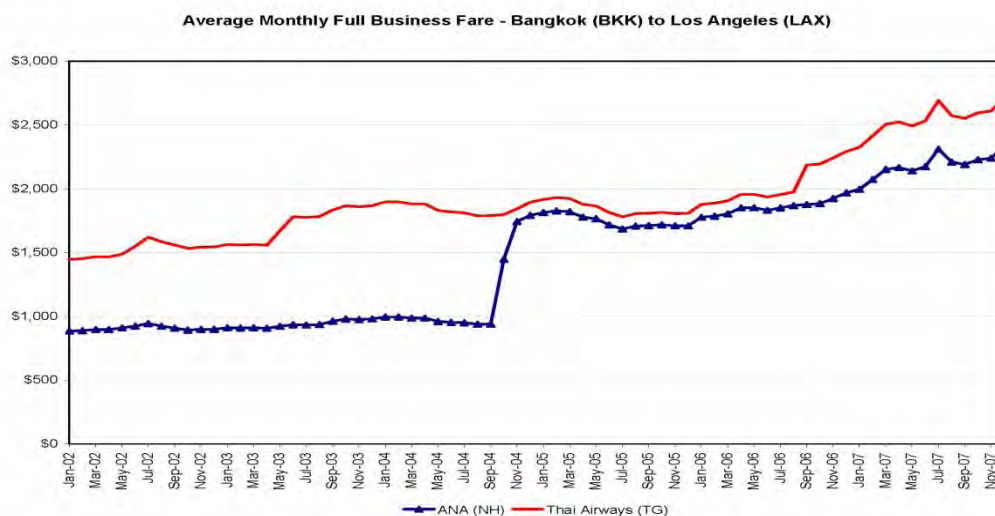
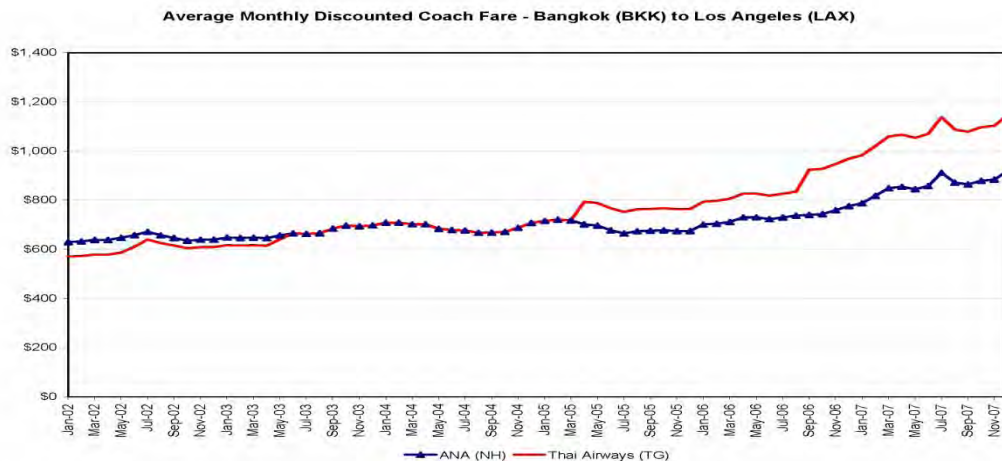
San Francisco to Hong Kong

Airline	Cabin	Base Fare	Surcharges	Total
ANA	Coach	\$580	\$269	\$849
JAL	Coach	\$579	\$269	\$848

San Francisco to Tokyo

Airline	Cabin	Base Fare	Surcharges	Total
ANA	Coach	\$529	\$270	\$799
JAL	Coach	\$529	\$270	\$799

107. There are other instances of coordinated base fare pricing. For example, the following charts demonstrate that Defendant ANA and Defendant Thai Airways closely coordinated base fares during portions of the Class Period.



108. With respect to ANA's business fare pricing from Bangkok to Los Angeles, the preceding chart identifies a substantial and historically unprecedented change in pricing behavior that commenced in or about September 2004 and continued through the DOJ raids in February 2006. This sharp change in pricing occurred during summer 2004, which is the same time period during which the Defendants and their co-conspirators instituted and quickly raised fuel surcharges.

1 109. Defendants' cost structures are markedly different and vary based in part on the
2 age of their aircraft fleet, their labor costs, and whether and to what extent they hedged input
3 costs, including fuel costs. Under these circumstances, economic theory suggests that
4 competition would result in varying fare prices. This is particularly true where, as here, fixed
5 costs, including the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of aircraft, are high and the marginal
6 cost of adding additional passengers to each flight is small. Under such circumstances, one
7 would expect to see airlines with cost advantages routinely undercutting their competitors'
8 pricing in order to maximize seat occupancy on their planes. During the Class Period, that has
9 not occurred.

10 110. The United States domestic market provides an illustrative example of how
11 economic theory plays out in the real world. Southwest Airlines—which is not a member of
12 IATA, AAPA, and the various Asian BAR associations and is therefore not exposed to the
13 collective rate-setting culture promoted by these organizations—is well-known to be a vigorous
14 competitor in the domestic markets in which it operates. Southwest Airlines is able to routinely
15 beat—not simply match—the fares offered by its competition by, among other things, hedging
16 fuel costs, minimizing the diversity of aircraft it operates, and paying close attention to its labor
17 costs. The difference in cost structure between Southwest and its competitors naturally leads to a
18 variation in fare prices, something that is not seen on routes between the United States and
19 Asia/Oceania—routes that are dominated by the majority of the Defendants.

20 **d. Specific Examples Of Base Fare Coordination**

21 111. Plaintiffs have learned to date of a number of specific examples of collusion
22 among Defendants on base air passenger fares. These are only illustrative; discovery in this case
23 is likely to yield more evidence.

24 112. ANA and JAL conspired with one another and with other Defendants to
25 coordinate various non-IATA carrier fares between different city pairs. ANA and JAL
26 functioned as the primary airlines operating in Japan, and were consistently contacted by non-
27 Japanese Defendant carriers regarding the coordination of carrier fares for all fare categories for
28

1 flights from Japan to the United States. In hubs in which ANA and JAL were less prominent
2 players, ANA and JAL remained actively involved in the coordination of carrier fares, often
3 involving the primary Defendant or Defendants operating from any given hub.

4 113. Airline carriers generally set passenger fares for different fare categories twice a
5 year. The fare decisions were effective throughout the first and second half of each fiscal year.
6 Carrier fare communications that took place from December through February of a given year set
7 the fare price for the first half of that fiscal year. Carrier fare communications that took place
8 from June through August of a given year set the fare price for the second half of that fiscal year.
9 Defendants coordinated at least the following fare categories for transpacific flights from Asia to
10 the United States: (a) an APEX (Advanced Purchase Excursion) fare, which is a discounted
11 economy class fare that requires an advanced purchase, and is set based on specific city-pair
12 destinations; (b) a ZONE PEX (or Z-PEX) fare, which is a discounted economy class fare that
13 does not require an advanced purchase and does not involve specific city-pair destinations
14 (ZONE PEX fares are set based on zone, or regional, destinations as opposed to individual cities
15 (*i.e.*, Narita to a group of United States West Coast cities)); and (c) C-APEX fares, which is a
16 special form of an APEX fare.

17 114. From at least 2004 into the summer of 2006, ANA and JAL coordinated APEX,
18 ZONE PEX and C-APEX carrier fares on flights from Japan to the United States. ANA and JAL
19 communicated approximately five or six fiscal half-years within the relevant time period. ANA
20 and JAL communications regarding the coordination of carrier fares occurred in January and
21 February for carrier fares effective during the first half of the fiscal year, and June and July for
22 carrier fares effective during the second half of the fiscal year. During that time, ANA and JAL
23 illegally set carrier fares for the six month period that followed. ANA and JAL discussed and
24 agreed upon the level of the fares, fare rules, seasonal discounting, fare finalization and final fare
25 structures.

26 115. The primary ANA employees who participated in these discussions were Akiko
27 Oyama, Atsushi Yabuki, and Keiji Omae (among others). The primary JAL employees who
28 participated in these discussions regarding carrier fares were Misato Tanaka, Noboru Hirai,

1 Tomomi Kubota, Takeshi Aoki, Kenichiro Ochi, and Takashi Inagaki. Although all individuals
2 listed above were not involved in the conspiracy at the same time, during their tenure as
3 employees of ANA and JAL's fare-setting groups, these ANA and JAL employees participated
4 in discussions regarding coordinated rates.

5 116. Direct communications between ANA and JAL employees regarding seasonality
6 and the coordination of fare levels occurred by e-mail and telephone.

7 117. In addition, ANA employees and JAL employees also exchanged fare charts and
8 then discussed those charts.

9 118. Various ANA employees discussed carrier fare levels at least eight times with
10 Takashi Inagaki of JAL. Similarly, various ANA employees, including Keiji Omae, also
11 discussed carrier fare coordination with Kenichiro Ochi of JAL. Akiko Oyama and Atsushi
12 Yabuki, both from ANA, also discussed C-APEX carrier fare coordination with Tomomi Kubota
13 and Takashi Inagaki of JAL.

14 119. Between December of 2005 and January of 2006, ANA employees, including
15 Akiko Oyama, participated in discussions with JAL employees Misato Tanaka, Takeshi Aoki
16 and Takashi Inagaki regarding the coordination of APEX, ZONE PEX and C-APEX fares for
17 flights from Japan, including Japan-U.S. flights for the first half of the 2006 fiscal year. For
18 example, one e-mail dated December 27, 2005 mentions that JAL prepared APEX pricing that
19 matched ANA's pricing for the first half of the 2006 fiscal year and that the two companies
20 would get together to "talk this over."

21 120. In July of 2006, ANA employees, including Atsushi Yabuki, participated in
22 communications with JAL employees, including Takeshi Aoki, regarding the coordination of
23 changes to each airline's APEX fare structure. Prior to the proposed coordination, ANA and
24 JAL offered separate 14 day and 28 day APEX fares. (The term "14 day and 28 day APEX fare"
25 is defined by the number of days a ticket is bought prior to a given flight). JAL employees
26 contacted ANA employees, including Atsushi Yabuki, with a proposal for both ANA and JAL to
27 coordinate and combine their APEX fares into a single 21 day APEX fare.
28

1 121. Indeed, a number of e-mails that were generated in late 2005 and early 2006 that
2 reflect ANA's agreements with JAL to coordinate certain fares. One set of examples involved
3 ZONE PEX pricing. These e-mails showed that ANA proposed that JAL raise such passenger
4 fares during 2006. Subsequent e-mails reveal that an agreement "probably" could be reached.
5 This agreement was, in fact, reached. ANA and JAL also exchanged proposals and counter
6 proposals via e-mail throughout the month of January regarding ZONE PEX pricing.

7 122. Other passenger fares between the United States and Japan were also set through
8 coordinated agreements between ANA and JAL. Non-immunized fares are benchmarked off of
9 the IATA "normal" rate. Thus, for example, one of the fares classes discussed below (the non-
10 immunized "Business Saver" fare) was discounted by 25% off of the IATA fare for routes
11 between Tokyo and New York during 2005 (for weekday service).

12 123. Beginning no later than January 1, 2000, ANA and JAL began to coordinate the
13 price of non-immunized passenger fares they offered for travel between the United States and
14 Japan, including, so-called "Yobiyose" economy-class fares, "Satogaeri" economy-class fares,
15 and "Business Saver" business class fares. All three fare categories are discounted relative to the
16 IATA "normal" rate for seating in the respective class on transpacific flights.

17 124. **Yobiyose Fares.** From at least 2000 or early 2001 until their elimination in
18 October of 2005, ANA and JAL coordinated the setting and eventual elimination of Yobiyose
19 fares. Yobiyose fares were discount fares for sale in the United States for roundtrip travel from
20 Japan to the United States. They were established to allow Japanese nationals living in the
21 United States to bring their family members in Japan to visit them in the United States.
22 Yobiyose fares were set semi-annually for the periods between April 1 to September 30 and
23 October 1 through March 31. When advance purchase published fares were introduced in Japan,
24 however, these Yobiyose fares became a problem for the companies because they were
25 undercutting the companies' published fares. ANA and JAL began coordinating Yobiyose fares
26 to increase the Yobiyose fares to be more in line with the published fares and then eventually
27 agreed to eliminate Yobiyose fares altogether.
28

1 125. The employees that either participated in or had knowledge of the Yobiyose fare
2 agreements between ANA and JAL include: Yosaku Osumi, ANA's Deputy Director of
3 Marketing and Sales Planning; Aknobu Shibata and Yasushi Omori of JAL's Tokyo office;
4 Shinzo Amagai and his superior at JAL Americas Region El Segundo Headquarters, Fusako
5 Cahill, among others.

6 126. Every half-year, beginning no later than later 2000 or early 2001, representatives
7 from the United States head offices of ANA and JAL coordinated on Yobiyose fares for the next
8 six-month rate period. In-person meetings were usually held at ANA's office in New York.
9 Often, during or before these meetings, ANA and JAL exchanged proposed fare sheets.

10 127. For example, during a meeting at ANA's New York office on February 16, 2001,
11 ANA and JAL considered proposed coordinated Yobiyose fares for the upcoming six-month
12 period.

13 128. On March 1, 2002, representatives of ANA and JAL met again at ANA's New
14 York office to discuss revising the Yobiyose rate structure and level. They discussed whether to
15 introduce a lower price for 14-day advance purchase tickets or to adopt a three-tiered advance
16 purchase structure, in which the ticket price would depend on whether the ticket was purchased
17 more than 28 days in advance, more than 14 days in advance or less than 14 days in advance.

18 129. Another meeting was held on August 15, 2002. At that meeting, representatives
19 of ANA and JAL agreed to discontinue the 28-day and 14-day "advance purchase" Yobiyose
20 fares and to offer only the highest-priced fare that did not require any advance purchase. ANA
21 and JAL also agreed to a formula for setting the non-advance purchase Yobiyose fares.

22 130. At a lunch meeting in late 2002 or early 2003, representatives of ANA and JAL
23 agreed that the system previously established for Yobiyose fares should be maintained for the
24 upcoming six month period.

25 131. The two carriers subsequently agreed on the price and terms of Yobiyose fares for
26 each six-month period until October 1, 2005.

1 132. At some point in 2005, a discussion was held between ANA and JAL at which
2 both airlines confirmed that they would discontinue Yobiyose fares beginning with the fare
3 season starting October 1, 2005.

4 133. **Satogaeri fares.** Satogaeri, or “homecoming” fares, are discount fares
5 established to allow Japanese people living in the United States to travel to Japan to visit family
6 and friends. Satogaeri fares are discount fares for sale in the United States for roundtrip travel
7 from the United States to Japan. Unlike Yobiyose fares, Satogaeri fares (which are sometimes
8 called “M” class fares) fluctuated in response to changing market conditions.

9 134. Beginning no later than late 2000 and continuing through early 2006, ANA and
10 JAL frequently exchanged advance notice of proposed changes in Satogaeri fares. Such
11 communications took place between employees in regional sales offices within the United States,
12 as well as between employees in the two carriers’ U.S. headquarters offices.

13 135. ANA and JAL employees with knowledge of the conspiracy include Sugi,
14 Yokoyama and Isao Ono of ANA; and Amagai, Sun, Cahill and Michiko Kumataka of JAL.

15 136. **Discount Business Class fares.** Discount or “Business Saver” fares are business
16 (or “C”) class fares for sale in the United States that are set substantially below immunized IATA
17 tariff rates for business class travel. For example, in 2005, the benchmark for discount business
18 class travel between Tokyo and New York (for weekday travel) was 75% of the IATA
19 immunized business class fare. ANA introduced discount business class fares from the United
20 States to Japan in early 2002, followed soon thereafter by JAL.

21 137. In March of 2002, ANA and JAL agreed not to compete with respect to the level
22 of discount business class fares from the United States.

23 138. On March 11, 2002, Shuta Saito, JAL’s Vice-President of Industry Affairs,
24 reconfirmed JAL’s intent not to “compete” with ANA on non-immunized C-class fares. In
25 January 2003, ANA representatives reconfirmed at a lunch meeting with Amagai that they would
26 continue to coordinate those fares with JAL. JAL then requested that ANA raise the fare out of
27 New York (and use as the pretext for doing so a claim that ANA had increased the level of
28 accommodations on its flights).

1 139. The parties effectuated and monitored their conspiracy by exchanging proposals
2 concerning the fare levels for non-immunized “C” class fares before these fares were announced
3 to the public. On March 17, 2004, a JAL employee requested that the ANA-JAL agreements be
4 circulated to all JAL offices in the Americas Region so that all JAL personnel were aware of
5 pricing changes agreed to by JAL and ANA.

6 140. On September 1, 2004, an ANA representative e-mailed JAL representatives a
7 fare chart for ANA’s discount class fares for the forthcoming six-month period. That same ANA
8 representative sent JAL another fare chart in February 2006, before the fares in the chart were
9 made public.

10 141. Employees of ANA and JAL with knowledge of the conspiracy concerning non-
11 immunized business class fares include: Mr. Fukuda of ANA, Cahill, Sun, Amagai, Saito,
12 Kaneko, Fujiki, Ono, and Joan Kumai of JAL, among others.

13 142. Thai Airways joined ANA and JAL to coordinate APEX, ZONE PEX and C-
14 APEX fares from Japan to the United States. Beginning in 2001, Thai Airways representatives
15 sought prior approval or “concurrence” of their carrier fares with the carrier fares of ANA and
16 JAL on flights from Japan to the United States. Concurrence involving routes to and from the
17 United States implicates the antitrust laws of this country and constitutes illegal communication
18 and coordination of prices.

19 143. Every fiscal half-year from at least August 2000 through at least August of 2002,
20 Thai Airways e-mailed representatives of ANA and JAL requesting prior approval (concurrence)
21 for the forthcoming six-month period on ZONE PEX, and occasionally also APEX, fares from
22 Japan to various cities in the western United States, including Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Oakland,
23 Portland, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle. In almost all instances, these e-mails attached
24 fare sheets and fare rules for the relevant period.

25 144. In an e-mail dated August 20, 2000, Tsuneo Kojima (Thai Airways) wrote to
26 Keeratiroj Sirisap (Thai Airways), Shinji Ono (JAL) and Fukushima (ANA), stating that Thai
27 Airways would send to ANA and JAL its fares and rules of application for the period between
28 October 1, 2000 and March 31, 2001 on certain flights from Tokyo and Osaka to the United

1 States. In the e-mail, Tsuneo Kojima wrote, “[w]e will send fares/rules for USA from TYO/OSA
2 effective 01OCT00 through 31MAR01 as per attached We would appreciate if you can
3 obtain concurrence from JL/NH [JAL/ANA] on fares/rules soonest.” The attachment to the e-
4 mail included ZPEX fares that Plaintiffs allege were subject to the conspiratorial agreement, for
5 LAX [Los Angeles], SFO [San Francisco], LAS [Las Vegas], SEA [Seattle], PDX [Portland],
6 SAN [San Diego] and OAK [Oakland].

7 145. On February 13, 2001, Tsuneo Kojima (Thai Airways) sent an e-mail to
8 Keeratiroj Sirisap (Thai Airways), copying Shinji Ono (JAL) and Akiko Oyama (ANA)
9 regarding concurrence on ZONE PEX fares to the U.S. for the first half of FY 2001. In that e-
10 mail Tsuneo Kojima wrote: “Now we have completed TG Zpex fares/rules from Japan to USA
11 for S2001 We would like to ask you to obtain concurrence from JL/NH [JAL/ANA] as soon
12 as possible . . . and would appreciate your usual kind cooperation and support.” Attached to the
13 e-mail was the proposed ZONE PEX fares for Japan to the U.S. and the rules of application
14 about the ZONE PEX fare.

15 146. On July 25, 2001, Tsuneo Kojima (Thai Airways) sent an e-mail to Keeratiroj
16 Sirisap (Thai Airways), copying Shinji Ono (JAL) and A. Kawaguchi (ANA) regarding ZONE
17 PEX fares for the second half of FY 2001. Similar to the February 13, 2001 e-mail, Tsuneo
18 Kojima wrote on July 25, 2001 that: “[w]e have now completed the fares for TG [Thai Airways]
19 Zone Pex from Japan to USA for 01Oct01 through 31Mar02. Applicable rules remain
20 unchanged. We would like to request you to receive concurrence from JL/NH on our proposal as
21 soon as possible.” Kojima again attached a fare sheet to the e-mail.

22 147. On July 26, 2001, Keeratiroj Sirisap (Thai Airways) sent an e-mail to Shinji Ono
23 (JAL) and Yasuhiro Nishiyama (ANA), copying Tsuneo Kojima (Thai Airways) and Seree
24 Pipatchaipoom (Thai Airways) asking for concurrence as to the flights on various city pairs,
25 including flights between Japan and the United States. In his July 26, 2001 e-mail, Keeratiroj
26 Sirisap proposed coordinated fares for the approval of ANA and JAL, writing: “TG [Thai
27 Airways] proposed Z-PEX/APEX/Special Apex fares from Japan to Thailand/MNL/USA for the
28 period of 01Oct01 – 31Mar02.”

1 148. On January 29, 2002, Tsuneo Kojima (Thai Airways) sent Thai Airways'
2 proposed ZONE PEX fares between Narita/Kansai to Los Angeles for the period between April
3 1, 2002, and September 30, 2002, to Keeratiroj Sirisap (Thai Airways), Shinji Ono (JAL), Akiko
4 Kawaguchi (ANA) and Hajime Kuroiwa (Thai Airways). The e-mail requested that Thai
5 Airways' proposed ZONE PEX fares be proposed to ANA and JAL and indicated that Thai
6 Airways would like to have concurrence from JL/NH [JAL/ANA] as early as possible.

7 149. On August 5, 2002, Tsuneo Kojima (Thai Airways) sent an e-mail to Akiko
8 Oyama (ANA) and Shinji Ono (JAL), copying Shingo Komatsu (Thai Airways) and Hajime
9 Kuriowa (Thai Airways) requesting concurrence on ZONE PEX fares on flights to the U.S. for
10 the second half of FY 2002. In his e-mail, Kojima wrote, "[w]e would like to apply solely for
11 TG [Thai Airways] FLEX fares to the USA for the second half in the same way as for the present
12 term. We have matched NH's [ANA's] GET price; therefore, please confirm this, and if you are
13 fine with that, we would like to contact TG headquarters."

14 150. On August 9, 2002, an e-mail from Tsuneo Kojima (Thai Airways) to Keeratiroj
15 Sirisap (Thai Airways), Shingo Komatsu (Thai Air) and Hajime Kuroiwa (Thai Airways),
16 copying Shinji Ono (JAL) and Akiko Oyama (ANA) confirmed that an agreement had been
17 reached between the three airlines regarding carrier fares from Japan to the U.S.: "[p]lease be
18 informed that TG [Thai Airways] Zone Pex fares/rules to USA for W02/03 have been concluded
19 now which fares/rules agreed with JL/NH [JAL/ANA] at our end."

20 151. On October 24, 2002, Shinji Ono (JAL) sent an e-mail to Keeratiroj Sirisap (Thai
21 Airways) and Tsuneo Kojima (Thai Airways) responding to Thai Airways' ZONE-PEX fares
22 from Japan to the U.S. proposed on July 26, 2001: "Regarding your ZPEX fares from JPN to
23 USA, we have no objection." In that e-mail, Shinji Ono also discussed with Keeratiroj Sirisap
24 and Tsuneo Kojima the fact that JAL intended to seek agreement with Philippine Airlines
25 regarding coordinated fares to Manila and also indicated a willingness to coordinate with Thai
26 Airways on carrier fares to Thailand. This is evidence that all coordination efforts from any
27 major airline hub in Asia involved the prior approval of the dominant airline at that hub.
28

1 152. Singapore Airlines also coordinated carrier fares on flights to the U.S. On August
2 9, 2002, Takashi Oshima (Singapore Airlines) e-mailed Shinji Ono (JAL), writing that “[f]or Los
3 Angeles and Las Vegas fares, we have matched your fares”

4 153. On February 19, 2003, Takashi Oshima (Singapore Airlines) sent an e-mail to
5 Shinji Ono (JAL) asking for concurrence on APEX fares from Tokyo to Los Angeles, writing,
6 “APEX fares in Los Angeles match those of ANA; Taiwan fares match those of Japan Asia
7 Airways; zone fares to Los Angeles and Las Vegas match your company’s fares.” Following
8 this exchange, Singapore Airlines matched exactly JAL’s APEX fares from Tokyo to Los
9 Angeles. After communications with ANA and JAL, Singapore Airlines also matched the
10 ZONE PEX fares charged by ANA and JAL for routes from Tokyo to Los Angeles and Las
11 Vegas for the first half of the 2003 fiscal year.

12 154. KAL also coordinated carrier fares on Japan-U.S. routes. On July 13, 2004, Si
13 Yeon Lee (KAL) sent an e-mail to Takashi Inagaki (JAL) providing him with proposed APEX
14 fares from Tokyo to Los Angeles for the first half of FY2004. “Now, due to fare increases, we
15 are about to file Zone Pex fares from Japan to US and need your concurrence on TYO-LAX
16 portion. All the fares are matching JL fares.” That e-mail included an attachment with
17 agreement upon ZONE PEX prices between Tokyo and Los Angeles. Eight days later, on July
18 21, 2004, Tomomi Kubota (JAL) responded to Si Yeon Lee, stating, “[a]fter reviewing, we
19 would like to offer our official concurrence to your proposal,” indicating JAL’s agreement with
20 KAL’s proposed coordinated price.

21 155. On October 31, 2005, KAL provided JAL with the fare levels from Japan to U.S.
22 In the e-mail to JAL, KAL wrote, “[w]e are matching NW’s [Northwest] level.”

23 156. In an e-mail dated October 31, 2005, Takashi Inagaki (JAL) discussed KAL’s
24 proposed coordinated fares for flights from Japan to the United States and described JAL’s
25 relationship with KAL as one premised on a “gentlemen’s agreement.” The e-mail also noted
26 that Northwest was matching the fares.

27 157. In a November 1, 2005 e-mail Takashi Inagaki stated again that KAL always
28 agreed to match JAL’s fares pursuant to a “gentlemen’s agreement.” The e-mail specifically

1 referenced fares from Tokyo to Los Angeles.

2 158. China Airlines also sought prior approval from ANA and JAL regarding flights
3 from Tokyo to Honolulu and explicitly sought the coordination of such carrier fares.

4 159. A January 25, 2000 e-mail from Hidetomi Kadoya (JAL) evidenced discussions
5 with China Airlines regarding the agreement on ZONE PEX prices to Honolulu and that the two
6 companies were finalizing the specifics on ZONE PEX prices to Honolulu after agreeing in
7 principle to coordinate ZONE PEX pricing.

8 160. On August 19, 2000, Eugene Yi-Ching Lee (China Airlines) sent an e-mail to
9 Shinji Ono (JAL), with a carbon copy to multiple China Airlines employees, stating that he had
10 recently faxed 20 pages with China Airlines' ZONE PEX, APEX and other carrier fares from
11 Japan to Taiwan, S.E. Asia and Honolulu for the period from October 1, 2000 to March 31,
12 2001. In his e-mail, Eugene Lee asks JAL to review and concur with China Airlines' prices.

13 161. On October 24, 2000, Shinji Ono (JAL) responded to Eugene Lee: "I reviewed all
14 of your documents and concur your Zpex/Apex/carrier IIT fares" except for APEX fares from
15 Tokoname in Japan to Kaohsiung in Taiwan. Shinji Ono goes on to ask, for the Tokoname-
16 Kaohsiung route, that China Airlines agree to the fare set by EG (Japan Asia Airways) on that
17 route. After making that request, Shinji Ono went on to state that "if you will agree with the
18 above matching, EG will concur"

19 162. In a July 27, 2001 e-mail, Katsutaka Fujii (China Airlines) wrote to Shinji Ono
20 (JAL) stating that, "We have received the fares for Hong Kong and Honolulu. Are they final
21 fares? If they are final, we will match and send them to the head office. Thank you."

22 163. On July 30, 2001, Katsutaka Fujii (China Airlines) sent an e-mail to Shinji Ono
23 (JAL), and various China Airlines employees, including Mei-Wen Lin, Yoshihisa Yamamoto
24 and Masaru Kunihiro, notifying JAL employees of China Airlines' intention to match JAL's
25 ZONE PEX and APEX fares from Hong Kong to Honolulu for the second half of FY 2001 and
26 attached fare sheets with pricing for the referenced fares. Fujii wrote, "[a]s per attached, TYOCI
27 [China Airlines] will match JL's HKG/HNL PEX/APEX Fare." Amongst the attachments to the
28 e-mail were coordinated carrier fares between Japan and Honolulu.

1 164. On August 2, 2001, Katsutaka Fujii (China Airlines) e-mailed Shinji Ono (JAL),
2 Choji Nakamura (JAL), Mei-Wen Lin (China Airlines), Tsugio Arasaki (China Airlines), Kengo
3 Tanaka (China Airlines), Yoshihisa Yamamoto (China Airlines) and Masaru Kunihiro (China
4 Airlines), informing JAL that China Airlines was going to match JAL's ZONE PEX and APEX
5 fares between Tokyo and various destinations including Honolulu. The e-mail identified
6 matching fares between various city pairs, including flights between Asia and Honolulu.

7 165. On August 7, 2001, Mei-Wen Lin (China Airlines) wrote to Shinji Ono (JAL) and
8 copying various China Airlines employees, requesting coordination with JAL on various city
9 pair routes, including the coordination of ZONE PEX and APEX fares between Tokyo and
10 Honolulu.

11 166. In an October 31, 2001 e-mail, Katsutaka Fujii (China Airlines) wrote to Choji
12 Nakamura (JAL) and Shinji Ono (JAL) and other China Air employees, stating their proposal for
13 Special APEX fares to Honolulu. In the e-mail, Katsutaka Fujii wrote, "We will inform you if
14 there is [sic] any changes, but we match fare and rule with JL."

15 167. In a January 24, 2002 e-mail, Katsutaka Fujii (China Airlines) wrote an internal e-
16 mail, on which both Shinji Ono and Choji Nakamura of JAL were copied, stating that, "[p]lease
17 be advised of the ZPEX/APEX fare for S02, which is matched with JL's fare."

18 168. On February 18, 2002, Mei-Wen Lin (China Airlines) sent an e-mail to Shinji
19 Ono (JAL), Katsutaka Fujii (China Airlines), Masaru Kunihiro (China Airlines), Kengo Tanaka
20 (China Airlines), Yoshihisa Yamamoto (China Airlines), Tsugio Arasaki (China Airlines) and
21 Kenji Doi (China Airlines) requesting concurrence for ZONE PEX and APEX fares from Tokyo
22 to Honolulu for the first half of FY2002. The last line of the e-mail stated, "HNL ROUTE
23 (MATCHING WITH JL) TYO-HNL ZPEX/APEX."

24 169. On July 29, 2002, Kenji Doi (China Airlines) wrote an e-mail to Shinji Ono (JAL)
25 stating that, "As to the HNL route and the South East Asia route, . . . we will match JAL
26 naturally but we have no information [about it]."

27 170. On August 16, 2002, Mei-Wen Lin (China Airlines) sent an e-mail to Shinji Ono
28 (JAL), copying other China Air employees, requesting concurrence of ZONE PEX, 14 day

1 APEX and 35 day APEX fares from Tokyo to Honolulu for the second half of FY2002. In the e-
2 mail this is expressed by writing, “TYO [Tokyo] to HNL [Honolulu] –
3 ZPEX/APEX14/APEX35.”

4 171. On October 24, 2002, Shinji Ono (JAL) responded to Mei-Wen Lin (China
5 Airlines), Masaru Kunihiro (China Airlines) and Kenji Doi (China Airlines) on behalf of JAL
6 explaining JAL had “no objection for the captioned fares” between Tokyo and Honolulu
7 proposed by China Airlines.

8 172. On July 7, 2006, Ai Watanabe (China Airlines) e-mailed Owano Hideo (JAL),
9 copying Kenji Doi (China Airlines), explaining that China Airlines hoped to establish an APEX
10 fare between Tokyo and Honolulu soon. China Airlines requested concurrence from JAL as
11 soon as JAL’s routes became available. Watanabe’s e-mail indicated he wanted to know when
12 JAL’s second half FY2006 fare proposal to Honolulu would be provided, writing, “however,
13 because we soon would like to establish APEX fares for HNL routes . . . could you please let me
14 know when your final fare proposal for the second half is finalized?”

15 173. Northwest and Continental also illegally coordinated carrier fares with other
16 carriers. During a meeting on October 23, 2002, JAL representatives discussed the coordination
17 of carrier fares with Northwest employees regarding coordination between ANA and JAL on C-
18 APEX fares to North America with advance purchase provisions.

19 174. On May 31, 2005, Noboru Hirai (Northwest) sent an e-mail to JAL referencing a
20 May 30, 2005 meeting between Northwest and JAL. The e-mail discussed pricing for fares to
21 Honolulu and Micronesia for the second half of FY2005. For flights from Osaka to Honolulu,
22 Noboru Hirai wrote that he would “seek to coordinate and consider with branch offices for plus
23 5000 yen.” For flights from Tokyo to Honolulu, Mr. Hirai wrote that he would “seek
24 coordination within a range from about the same as last year to about plus 2000 yen.” For fares
25 from Tokyo to Micronesia, Mr. Hirai wrote, “[d]ecision will be made after CO
26 [Continental]/JAL price coordination. Desire price increase of about 5% . . . AP [APEX] would
27 continue.”
28

1 175. The coordination of fares between Japan and the United States alleged herein is
2 just one example of a wide-ranging conspiracy to coordinate passenger fares on flights between
3 Asia/Oceania and the United States.

4 176. The airline industry, particularly in Asia, operates through the use of a hub
5 system. Each airline maintains one or more hubs in which it is the primary airline serving that
6 destination. For example, Singapore Airlines' hub is at Singapore Changi International Airport
7 and Cathay Pacific's hub is at Hong Kong International Airport. For each of these hubs,
8 concurrence communications relating to the coordination of carrier fares takes place with the
9 primary airline at each hub for flights between that hub and the United States. In other words,
10 the coordination of carrier fares from Thailand's Bangkok-Suvarnabhumi Airport to the United
11 States involves communications amongst the Defendant carriers and Thai Airways, the primary
12 airline at that hub. These coordination efforts are similar to those that occurred for flights from
13 Japan to the United States and involved communications and exchanges of information that
14 allowed the members of the conspiracy to coordinate the carrier fares charged from these
15 international hubs to the United States.

16 177. For example, at a September 1, 2005 meeting of the Thailand BAR, the attendees
17 complained that fares to and from Thailand were substantially below fares charged to other
18 regional destinations. The attendees were urged to support the creation of a subgroup to examine
19 base fare prices and to otherwise discuss each other's fares.

20 178. Other airlines have also suggested that the coordination involved in this case
21 extends far beyond routes between the Japan and the United States. An e-mail from an employee
22 of Singapore Airlines circulated to a number of "Airline Partners"—some of whom have been
23 identified as JAL, Malaysian Airlines, Thai Airways, and Vietnam Airlines—stated that "[e]ven
24 if a carrier would not be able to increase the fares from their country, it would benefit from fare
25 increases adopted ex other countries."

26 179. Additionally, a JAL e-mail dated November 8, 2004, described the assistance that
27 JAL will provide to other airlines concerning pricing for "arrivals from Europe, the Americas
28

1 and Asia.” At “overseas” hubs of other carriers, JAL said it would “follow” the lead of other
2 carriers.

3 180. Other examples of coordinated pricing activity throughout Asia are set forth in the
4 following section.

5 **2. Fuel Surcharges**

6 181. Defendants’ discussions concerning the implementation of and/or amount of fuel
7 surcharges (as opposed to certain base fares) have never been immunized by IATA Tariff
8 Coordination Conferences, though as described below, there was an attempt to obtain immunity
9 for such discussions by the Defendants. The fuel surcharge conspiracy was facilitated by
10 discussions and agreements reached by the Defendants and others at various IATA, AAPA, and
11 BAR meetings in Hong Kong, Manila, Malaysia, Thailand, and elsewhere.

12 **a. Defendants’ Unsuccessful Effort To Obtain Immunity For Fuel** 13 **Surcharge Agreements**

14 182. As early as December 31, 2000, Defendants, through the Malaysian BAR
15 undertook collective efforts to impose fuel surcharges, though these efforts were short lived and
16 largely unsuccessful.

17 183. However, during the first half of 2003, Defendants, through the Philippine BAR,
18 again undertook collective efforts to obtain governmental approval of a surcharge from the
19 Philippines Department of Justice. On May 16, 2003, Defendants’ request for approval of fuel
20 surcharges was “declined.”

21 184. Thereafter, during an IATA Special Composite Meeting of Passenger Tariff
22 Coordinating Conferences held in Geneva, Switzerland from July 14 through 18, 2003,
23 participating members adopted Resolution 001w titled “Special Enabling Resolution
24 (Surcharges).” Resolution 001w would have established a procedure by which IATA members
25 could quickly agree to and then implement fuel, security, and other surcharges on IATA fares.
26 Resolution 001w had an intended effective date of April 1, 2004 so that IATA and its members
27 could obtain approval from various government agencies, including the DOT, which has the
28

1 authority to immunize agreements reached at Tariff Conferences from scrutiny under the
2 Sherman Act.

3 185. Thirty-six air carriers voiced support “in principle” for a collective fuel surcharge,
4 including Air France, British Airways, China Airlines, JAL, KAL, KLM, Lufthansa, ANA,
5 Northwest, Air New Zealand, Qantas, and Thai Airways. There was no opposition. The
6 participants then commenced discussions concerning the specific wording of the proposal.
7 Several air carriers objected to minor details concerning the implementation and operation of the
8 fuel surcharge. Defendants ultimately voting in favor of Resolution 001w included: Air New
9 Zealand, ANA, China Airlines, EVA, JAL, Qantas, and Thai Airways. Several members
10 abstained from voting and no member opposed the resolution.

11 186. On August 25, 2003, IATA filed Resolution 001w with the DOT and sought
12 immunity for the agreements set forth in it. The DOT did not act on the proposal.

13 187. On May 27, 2004 Giovanni Bisignani of IATA, stated:

14 On average, fuel accounts for 16% of airline operating costs. Fuel
15 prices are 55% higher than one year ago. This could add between
16 US\$8 and US\$12 billion to our annual fuel bill and threatens to
17 strangle our modest projected return to profitability. Instead of
18 flying high, we could be left swimming in red ink . . . The current
19 crisis resulting from sky high fuel prices once again highlights the
20 industry's vulnerability to external shocks. . . . We need to build a
21 new industry structure capable of withstanding external shocks
22 and delivering sustained profitability.

23 188. On May 28, 2004, IATA held a Special Composite Meeting of Passenger Tariff
24 Coordinating Conferences in Geneva, Switzerland. Minutes of the meeting reflect that at least
25 seven airlines, including Cathay Pacific and KAL, sought to achieve an agreement with respect
26 to fuel surcharges ranging from US\$4 per sector to US\$18 for one way travel. Other airlines
27 proposed raising passenger fares instead. IATA's Secretary reminded its airline members that
28 Resolution 001w had not been approved by all necessary governmental entities, so collective
agreements concerning fuel surcharges were not immunized. Mr. McEwen, Manager of IATA
Ticketing Services, then explained to the meeting's participants that IATA was nonetheless
developing a methodology for collection of fuel surcharges. Thereafter, the airlines agreed to

1 increase immunized IATA base fares on interline tickets to offset increased fuel costs. Implicit
2 in this change in tactics was an understanding by Defendants that non-immunized base fares
3 would also be raised.

4 189. On April 29, 2005, another Special Composite Meeting of Passenger Tariff
5 Coordinating Conferences was held in Geneva, Switzerland. At the meeting, Cathay Pacific, Air
6 France and others again sought agreement on fuel surcharges. Again, the airlines were advised
7 that Resolution 001w had not been approved by all necessary governmental entities and again the
8 airlines raised base fares for immunized IATA interline tickets to offset increased fuel costs.
9 Again, there was an implicit understanding that non-immunized base fares would also be raised.

10 190. Despite IATA's efforts to obtain immunity for the collective rate-setting of fuel
11 surcharges, the DOT never acted on IATA's request, and several years later, on March 9, 2007,
12 IATA quietly moved to withdraw the resolution from further consideration by the DOT.

13 **b. Defendants' Fuel Surcharges Which Commenced In 2004 Contrast**
14 **With Their Conduct In The Preceding Years**

15 191. Prior to 2004, the Defendants had not successfully imposed fuel surcharges on top
16 of the price of an air passenger ticket. However, as noted above, collusive efforts to attempt to
17 do so commenced in or about 2000 through the Asian BAR organizations and IATA. These
18 efforts began to have an effect in May of 2004.

19 192. On May 11, 2004, Qantas publicly announced that it was introducing a fuel
20 surcharge, effective on May 17, 2004. The very next day, Qantas' partner in the Oneworld
21 Alliance, British Airways, also announced that it was implementing a fuel surcharge. On May
22 12, 2004, Air New Zealand announced that it, too, was implementing a fuel surcharge, effective
23 May 17, 2004, and that "numerous other airlines around the world are also considering similar
24 surcharges." Air New Zealand's announcement was remarkable because it demonstrated that it
25 had material non-public information in its possession about other airlines' internal fuel surcharge
26 discussions before it made its announcement.

27 193. The decision to introduce fuel surcharges required prior consideration by senior
28 executives and planning committees. Computers must be programmed to accept fuel surcharges,

1 and marketing and customer service departments must prepare for the change. The rapid fire
2 introduction of these fuel surcharges over a period of, at most, 24 hours is not consistent with
3 independent, uncoordinated actions by Air New Zealand, Qantas, and British Airways.

4 194. Thus, in the late-spring/early summer, Air New Zealand imposed a fuel surcharge
5 of approximately US \$13.00, Qantas imposed a fuel surcharge of US \$15.00, Cathay Pacific
6 imposed a fuel surcharge of approximately US \$14.00, Thai Airways imposed a fuel surcharge of
7 approximately US \$15.00, and non-Defendant co-conspirator UAL imposed a fuel surcharge of
8 US \$15.00. The surcharge amounts cited herein can and do vary based on differences in the
9 relative valuation of foreign currencies over time and the assumptions underlying currency to
10 currency comparisons. They also vary based on geography and flight routing as well as on
11 airline perceptions about the tolerance level of regulators and passengers for these surcharges.

12 195. Discreet examples of contemporaneous fuel surcharge increases exist for other
13 Defendants as well. In October-November of 2004, Qantas imposed a fuel surcharge of
14 approximately US \$21.22, Singapore Airlines imposed a fuel surcharge of approximately US
15 \$22.00, and Thai Airways imposed a fuel surcharge of approximately US \$20.00.

16 196. On February 1, 2005, ANA and JAL added a US \$24.37 fuel surcharge on
17 passenger flights between North America and Japan. On the same day, Singapore Airlines added
18 a fuel surcharge of approximately US \$22.00 on international air passenger tickets.

19 197. In March of 2005, co-conspirator Northwest and Qantas introduced fuel
20 surcharges of US \$35.00.

21 198. In July of 2005, ANA and JAL imposed a fuel surcharge of US \$48.00 and
22 Singapore Airlines imposed a fuel surcharge of approximately US \$45.00, as did non-defendant
23 co-conspirator Northwest.

24 199. In September-October of 2005, Cathay Pacific imposed a fuel surcharge of
25 approximately US \$45.30 and co-conspirator Northwest imposed a fuel surcharge of US \$45.00.

26 200. In the spring of 2006, ANA and JAL increased their respective fuel surcharges to
27 US \$66.00. Qantas raised its surcharge to approximately US \$65.00, as did Air New Zealand,
28 Thai Airways, and EVA.

201. During the summer 2006 travel season, Singapore Airlines raised its fuel surcharge to approximately US \$60.00 (on long-haul routes between Japan and Los Angeles), Malaysian Airlines raised its fuel surcharge to approximately US \$60.00 (on long-haul routes between Taipei and Los Angeles), and Cathay Pacific raised its fuel surcharge to approximately US \$61.70.

202. Later that summer, Thai Airways raised its fuel surcharge to approximately US \$90.00 and Malaysian Airlines raised its fuel surcharge to approximately US \$92.00 (on routes between Malaysia and the U.S.), non-defendant co-conspirator Northwest raised its fuel surcharge to US \$90.00, non-defendant co-conspirator UAL raised its fuel surcharge to US \$90.00, China Airlines raised its fuel surcharge to approximately US \$95.00, and Singapore Airlines raised its fuel surcharge to approximately US \$90.00 (on routes between Singapore and the U.S.).

203. Moreover, during much of the Class Period, the Defendants repeatedly charged identical fuel surcharges for passenger traffic from Hong Kong, including to the United States:

Air Carrier	Fuel Surcharge Amount	Effective Date
Air New Zealand	HKD481 per coupon (long haul) (approximately US \$62.00)	August 1, 2006
Air France	HKD468 per coupon	August 1, 2006
Qantas	HKD481 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2006
British Airways	HKD481 per coupon	August 1, 2006
Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD117 per coupon Long haul: HKD481 per coupon	August 1, 2006
Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD117 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD481 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2006
ANA	HKD117 per coupon (short haul)	August 1, 2006
China Airlines	HKD117 per coupon (short	August 1, 2006

	haul)	
1	Continental Airlines	HKD481 per coupon August 1, 2006
2	EVA	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) August 1, 2006
3	JAL	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) August 1, 2006
4	KLM	HKD481 per coupon August 1, 2006
5	Lufthansa	HKD481 per coupon August 1, 2006
6	Malaysian Airlines	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) August 1, 2006
7	Philippine Airlines	HKD481 per coupon August 1, 2006
8	Swiss International	HKD481 per coupon August 1, 2006
9	Thai Airways	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) August 1, 2006
10	Vietnam Airlines	HKD117 per coupon August 1, 2006
11	Air France	HKD481 per coupon October 1, 2006
12	Qantas	HKD481 per coupon (long haul) October 1, 2006
13	Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD117 per coupon (short haul) October 1, 2006 HK/SFO HKD481 per coupon (long haul)
14	ANA	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) October 1, 2006
15	British Airways	HKD481 per coupon October 1, 2006
16	China Airlines	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) October 1, 2006
17	Continental Airlines	HKD481 per coupon October 1, 2006
18	EVA	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) October 1, 2006
19	JAL	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) October 1, 2006
20	KLM	HKD481 per coupon October 1, 2006
21	Lufthansa	HKD481 per coupon October 1, 2006
22	Malaysian Airlines	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) October 1, 2006
23	Philippine Airlines	HKD117 per coupon October 1, 2006
24	Swiss International	HKD481 per coupon October 1, 2006
25	Thai Airways	HKD117 per coupon (short haul) October 1, 2006
26	Vietnam Airlines	HKD481 per coupon October 1, 2006
27	Air New Zealand	HKD466 per coupon (long haul) December 1, 2006
28	Air France	HKD466 per coupon (long haul) December 1, 2006

1	British Airways	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2006
2	China Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
3	Continental Airlines	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2006
4	KLM	HKD455 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2006
5	Lufthansa	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2006
6	Philippine Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
7	Qantas	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2006
8	Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD113 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2006
9	Swiss International	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2006
10	ANA	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
11	China Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
12	EVA	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
13	JAL	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
14	Malaysian Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
15	Thai Airways	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
16	Vietnam Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2006
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23	Air New Zealand	HKD438 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2007
24	Air France	HKD438 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2007
25	British Airways	HKD438 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2007
26	Continental Airlines	HKD438 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2007
27	KLM	HKD438 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2007
28			

1	Lufthansa	HKD438 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2007
2	Philippine Airlines	HKD106 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2007
3	Qantas	HKD438 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2007
4	Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD106 per coupon (short haul) Long haul: HKD438 per coupon	February 1, 2007
5	Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD106 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD438 per coupon	February 1, 2007
6	Swiss International	HKD438 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2007
7	ANA	HKD106 per coupon	February 1, 2007
8	China Airlines	HKD106 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2007
9	EVA	HKD106 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2007
10	JAL	HKD106 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2007
11	Malaysian Airlines	HKD106 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2007
12	Thai Airways	HKD106 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2007
13	Vietnam Airlines	HKD438 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2007
14			
15	Air New Zealand	HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2007
16	Air France	HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2007
17	British Airways	HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2007
18	Continental Airlines	HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2007
19			
20	Lufthansa	HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2007
21	KLM	HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2007
22	Philippine Airlines	HKD102 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2007
23	Qantas	HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2007
24	Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD102 per coupon	April 1, 2007

1		Long haul: HKD420 per coupon	
2	Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD102 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2007
3		HK/SFO HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	
4	Swiss International	HKD420 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2007
5	ANA	HKD102 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2007
6	China Airlines	HKD102 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2007
7	EVA	HKD102 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2007
8	Malaysian Airlines	HKD102 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2007
9	Thai Airways	HKD102 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2007
10	Vietnam Airlines	HKD102 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2007
11			
12	Air New Zealand	HKD412 per coupon (long haul)	June 1, 2007
13	Air France	HKD412 per coupon (long haul)	June 1, 2007
14	British Airways	HKD412 per coupon (long haul)	June 1, 2007
15	Continental Airlines	HKD412 per coupon (long haul)	June 1, 2007
16	KLM	HKD412 per coupon (long haul)	June 1, 2007
17			
18	Lufthansa	HKD412 per coupon (long haul)	June 1, 2007
19	Philippine Airlines	HKD100 per coupon (short haul)	June 1, 2007
20	Qantas	HKD412 per coupon (long haul)	June 1, 2007
21	Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD100 per coupon Long haul: HKD412 per	June 1, 2007

	coupon	
Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD100 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD412 per coupon (long haul)	June 1, 2007
Swiss International	HKD100 per coupon (short haul)	June 1, 2007
ANA	HKD100 per coupon (short haul)	June 1, 2007
China Airlines	HKD100 per coupon (short haul)	June 1, 2007
EVA	HKD100 per coupon (short haul)	June 1, 2007
Malaysian Airlines	HKD100 per coupon (short haul)	June 1, 2007
Thai Airways	HKD100 per coupon (short haul)	June 1, 2007
Vietnam Airlines	HKD100 per coupon (short haul)	June 1, 2007
Air New Zealand	HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007
Air France	HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007
British Airways	HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007
Continental Airlines	HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007
KLM	HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007
Lufthansa	HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007
Philippine Airlines	HKD103 per coupon (short haul)	August 1, 2007
Qantas	HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007
Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD103 per coupon Long haul: HKD424 per coupon	August 1, 2007
Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD103 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007
Swiss International	HKD424 per coupon (long haul)	August 1, 2007

1	ANA	HKD103 per coupon (short haul)	August 1, 2007
2	China Airlines	HKD103 per coupon (short haul)	August 1, 2007
3	EVA	HKD103 per coupon (short haul)	August 1, 2007
4	JAL	HKD103 per coupon (short haul)	August 1, 2007
5	Malaysian Airlines	HKD103 per coupon (short haul)	August 1, 2007
6	Thai Airways	HKD103 per coupon (short haul)	August 1, 2007
8	Air New Zealand	HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
9	Air France	HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
10	British Airways	HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
11	Continental Airlines	HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
12	KLM	HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
13	Lufthansa	HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
14	Philippine Airlines	HKD104 per coupon	October 1, 2007
15	Qantas	HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
16	Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD104 per coupon Long haul: HKD428 per coupon	October 1, 2007
17	Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD104 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
18	Swiss International	HKD428 per coupon (long haul)	October 1, 2007
23	ANA	HKD104 per coupon (short haul)	October 1, 2007
24	China Airlines	HKD104 per coupon (short haul)	October 1, 2007
25	EVA	HKD104 per coupon (short haul)	October 1, 2007
26	JAL	HKD104 per coupon (short haul)	October 1, 2007
27	Malaysian Airlines	HKD104 per coupon (short haul)	October 1, 2007

1	Thai Airways	HKD104 per coupon	October 1, 2007
2	Vietnam Airlines	HKD104 per coupon	October 1, 2007
3	Air New Zealand	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
4	Air France	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
5	British Airways	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
6	Continental Airlines	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
7	KLM	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
8	Lufthansa	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
9	Philippine Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2007
10	Qantas	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
11	Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD113 per coupon Long haul: HKD466 per coupon	December 1, 2007
12	Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD113 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
13	Swiss International	HKD466 per coupon (long haul)	December 1, 2007
14	ANA	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2007
15	China Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2007
16	EVA	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2007
17	JAL	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2007
18	Malaysian Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2007
19	Thai Airways	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2007
20	Vietnam Airlines	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	December 1, 2007
21	Air New Zealand	HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008

1	Air France	HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008
2	British Airways	HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008
3	Continental Airlines	HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008
4	KLM	HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008
5	Lufthansa	HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008
6	Philippine Airlines	HKD123 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2008
7	Qantas	HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008
8	Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD123 per coupon (short haul) Long haul: HKD508 per coupon	February 1, 2008
9	Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD123 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008
10	Swiss International	HKD508 per coupon (long haul)	February 1, 2008
11	ANA	HKD113 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2008
12	China Airlines	HKD123 per coupon	February 1, 2008
13	EVA	HKD123 per coupon	February 1, 2008
14	JAL	HKD113 (2/1/08 – 2/9/08) per coupon (short haul) HKD123 (2/10/08 – 3/31/08) per coupon	February 1, 2008
15	Malaysian Airlines	HKD123 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2008
16	Thai Airways	HKD123 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2008
17	Vietnam Airlines	HKD123 per coupon (short haul)	February 1, 2008
18			
19			
20	Air New Zealand	HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
21	Air France	HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
22	British Airways	HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
23	Continental	HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			

1	KLM	HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
2	Lufthansa	HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
3	Philippine Airlines	HKD125 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2008
4	Qantas	HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
5	Cathay Pacific	Short haul: HKD125 per coupon Long haul: HKD518 per coupon	April 1, 2008
6	Singapore Airlines	HK/SIN HKD125 per coupon (short haul) HK/SFO HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
7	Swiss International	HKD518 per coupon (long haul)	April 1, 2008
8	ANA	HKD125 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2008
9	China Airlines	HKD125 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2008
10	EVA	HKD125 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2008
11	JAL	HKD125 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2008
12	Malaysian Airlines	HKD125 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2008
13	Thai Airways	HKD125 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2008
14	Vietnam Airlines	HKD125 per coupon (short haul)	April 1, 2008

c. Fuel Surcharges Were Implemented And Raised Through Collective Action

204. During and after various BAR meetings in Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Hong Kong, the Defendants exchanged information about the imposition of fuel surcharges and reached express and tacit agreements about whether to impose fuel surcharges, the amounts of the surcharges, and the timing of their imposition. These fuel surcharges included surcharges imposed on flights to and from the United States.

205. Defendants Air New Zealand, Air France, ANA, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, China Airlines, Continental Airlines, EVA, JAL, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airlines, Philippine

1 Airlines, Qantas, Singapore Airlines, Swiss International, Thai Airways, and Vietnam Airlines
2 are all members of BAR HK which facilitated agreements to coordinate fuel surcharge pricing by
3 the Defendants through its “Airline Charges Sub-Committee” on a bi-monthly basis during at
4 least a portion of the Class Period alleged herein. Additional meetings were facilitated by the
5 BAR organizations in Thailand, Philippines, and Malaysia. The agreements reached at these
6 formal meetings (which included agreements with respect to flights to and from the United
7 States) were reinforced through additional agreements between the conspirators.

8 206. For example, on or before May 17, 2004, the exact date of which is unknown to
9 Plaintiffs, a representative of Philippine Airlines (Ida Vinas) circulated a request to its “Airline
10 Partners” in which Philippine Airlines asked: “Are you considering a fuel-related fare increase
11 or a fixed amount?” On May 17, 2004, Hary Suhardi of Garuda Airlines responded to this
12 request and copied a number of the “Airline Partners,” some of whom have been identified as
13 Kim Lye of Singapore Airlines, “Laurence” of Malaysian Airlines, “Sahhiran” of Malaysian
14 Airlines, “Seree” of Thai Airways, “trangtt.pmd” of Vietnam Airlines and Anzai Yoshharu of
15 JAL. In his response, the Garuda Airlines employee expressed concern that his government
16 would not like to “see this,” referring to implementation of a fuel surcharge. Singapore Airlines
17 then responded that while it had not taken any action yet, the company “may match national
18 carriers practice” and that “IATA has called for a Special Meeting. Believe it is beneficial for all
19 carriers to support the IATA Meeting. Even if a carrier would not be able to increase the fares
20 from their country, it would benefit from fare increases adopted ex other countries.” Vietnam
21 Airlines (Tran Thu Hein) then noted that it had not taken any action yet. “However, I am not
22 sure that we can maintain the current situation if fuel prices continue to escalate.”

23 207. The next day, Tuesday, May 18, 2004, at the Thai BAR meeting in the Thai
24 Airways office in Bangkok, the Thai BAR chairman, Suthep Suebsantiwongse, advised that
25 implementation of fuel surcharges would not be opposed by Thai regulators so long as the total
26 ticket price remained below IATA immunized fare levels. Mr. Suebsantiwongse proposed
27 benchmarks and a formula for fuel surcharges. The participants agreed to “come up with a
28 proposal . . . with a target implementation date of 1st June 2004.” Each of the BAR members

1 was asked to check with their superiors about the palatability of fuel surcharges, with “[r]esults
 2 to be collated next Monday, 24 May.” During the meeting, the attendees discussed surcharges
 3 for domestic, regional and international (including United States) flights. The latter was
 4 proposed to start at US\$15. The formula proposed was that if fuel costs were up or down by
 5 20% over two consecutive weeks, the surcharge would change correspondingly by US\$2.50.
 6 Mr. Suebsantiwongse stated that success depended on “airline unity in practice.” It was
 7 specifically noted that the United States carriers in attendance could participate in discussions
 8 about implementing a fuel surcharge, but could not discuss rates.

9 208. According to the minutes for the May 18 meeting, participants included
 10 representatives of Thai Airways (Suthep Suebsantiwongse, Pandit Chanapai), Qantas (Julianne
 11 Rogers, J. Louisi Moser), EVA (Thira K.) British Airways (Julianne Rogers, J. Louisi Moser),
 12 UAL (Warren Gerig, left meeting before specific fuel surcharges discussed), Air France
 13 (Smartchai Tuchinda), China Airlines (Nelson Fang), Cathay Pacific (Yongyut Lujintanon), JAL
 14 (Kamol V.), KAL (James K.C. Yeung), KLM (Ihab Sourial), Lufthansa (Wolfgang Schmidt),
 15 ANA (Somnuek Asavaveeradej), Northwest (Sarathool M., left meeting before specific fuel
 16 surcharges discussed), Asiana (Vorakit Nivatwong), and Philippine Airlines (Dell Merano,
 17 Vatchara Silpohevagitja), among others. A complete list is set forth in Appendix B.

18 209. On May 24, 2004, Carol Phatoomros (Thai Airways) followed up the May 18
 19 Thai BAR meeting with an e-mail to the meeting participants and others, including American
 20 Airlines (Prajak Burarak, Chaichan Khongsrithong) and EVA Airways. The e-mail attached a
 21 letter that Thai Airways was sending to the Thai Department of Transport. The letter stated in
 22 part that “[t]he members of the Board of Airlines Representatives at a meeting on 18th May
 23 agreed that unless otherwise instructed by their Head Offices . . . they would apply the following
 24 fuel surcharges adapting the fuel price index methodology of calculating the surcharge
 25 US15.00 for intercontinental flights. The fuel surcharge will be on a per sector basis”
 26 These surcharges included surcharges on flights to and from the United States. The complete list
 27 of recipients of this e-mail is set forth in Appendix C.
 28

1 210. A number of Defendants acquiesced to this letter, which was sent out on May 26,
2 2004.

3 211. On June 7, 2004, Thai Airways sent an e-mail confirming the imposition of fuel
4 surcharges as previously discussed by Thailand BAR members. The e-mail further noted that
5 “[t]he surcharge amounts are as agreed by BAR members at the BAR meeting on 18May04 . . .”

6 212. Thailand was not the only country in which collusive action was being taken on
7 fuel surcharges in 2004. On May 21, 2004, at a meeting of the Philippine BAR, the issue of fuel
8 surcharges on passenger fares was again discussed by the meeting’s participants. Philippine
9 Airlines advocated for a US\$6.00 per segment, which would include flights to and from the
10 United States. Other carriers were concerned that this would disadvantage carriers with multiple
11 stops on transpacific routes. Philippine Airlines was seeking to introduce the fuel surcharge on
12 June 1, 2004.

13 213. On May 25, 2004, Estrellita O. Inoturan from the Manilla BAR and a manager in
14 Philippine Airlines’ Tariffs, Revenue Management Department sent an e-mail to a JAL
15 employee further discussing the intended surcharge, the effective date, and method of
16 implementation (as a separate YQ element on the passenger’s bill). The e-mail asked for
17 confirmation that the recipients would agree to it. A follow-up e-mail by Joanne Sotocinal of
18 Philippine Airlines noted that Swiss International had agreed to imposition of the surcharge. A
19 complete list of the recipients of this e-mail is set forth in Appendix F.

20 214. On May 26, 2004, Terada Haruhiku (JAL) indicated in an e-mail that “[w]e do not
21 oppose PR’s [Philippine Airlines’] adoption of the fuel Surcharge.”

22 215. Also in May of 2004, the members of the Malaysia BAR exchanged information
23 regarding a fuel surcharge. Malaysian Airlines wanted a \$50 Malay (roughly US \$14.00)
24 surcharge per sector (including North America), effective June 1. EVA proposed a surcharge as
25 well. These surcharges included surcharges on flights to and from the United States.

26 216. Various communications reflect collusion among numerous air carriers with
27 respect to fuel surcharges. On October 29, 2004, Hirashi Rie (JAL) sent an e-mail confirming
28 that Air France would begin collection of a 10 Euro fuel surcharge on international flights. An e-

1 mail earlier in the day confirmed that Lufthansa had increased its fuel surcharge for international
2 carriage from 7 Euros to 17 Euros and that British Airways had increased its fuel surcharge from
3 £6 to £10.

4 217. Another e-mail of that same date from Liu Zheng (JAL) to Mr. Yamasaki
5 confirms that China Airlines will start collection of fuel surcharge for the “China-America” route
6 of US\$14.00 and that KAL had started imposing a fuel surcharge of US\$25.00 for departures
7 from the United States on October 25, 2004. The same e-mail noted that Qantas had increased
8 its fuel surcharge for the “America routes” to US\$21.30, effective October 20, 2004.

9 218. On November 1, 2004, Naoma Kaori (JAL) sent an e-mail confirming that she
10 had communicated with American Airlines, UAL, Delta, Continental, and Northwest and that
11 these airlines had imposed fuel surcharges of US\$25.00 on transpacific routes, except to/from
12 Japan, where the fuel surcharge was US\$5.00. With the exception of Northwest, these
13 surcharges were not expressly described as “fuel surcharges.” The same e-mail noted that
14 Philippine Airlines was also imposing a US\$25.00 fuel surcharge, effective for tickets issued on
15 and after October 22, 2004, and that Thai Airways was introducing a fuel surcharge of
16 US\$19.00, effective November 1, 2004, for routes to and from the United States. Ms. Kaori was
17 also able to confirm through ATPCO, a tariff publication company owned by Air France,
18 American Airlines, British Airways, Continental, JAL, Delta, KLM, Lufthansa, Northwest,
19 Swiss International, UAL, and others, that Thai Airways was implementing a fuel surcharge of
20 US\$15.00 one way to and from the United States, and that Singapore Airlines was collecting a
21 US\$17.00 fuel surcharge to and from the United States.

22 219. On June 15, 2004, Akira Mori (JAL) responded to an inquiry from Vietnam
23 Airlines (Tran Thu Hien) regarding ANA’s fuel surcharge intentions. Mr. Mori stated that JAL
24 was planning on implementing Vietnam Airlines’ “captioned surcharge from July 1, 2004” and
25 that ANA “will most likely match us.” A subsequent JAL e-mail from Nakano Hoshiko dated
26 June 22, 2004 noted that “[w]e have a sensitive relationship with the authority and we do not
27 want to have any arguments about the set-up of carrier fares etc.” On September 21, 2004, Mr.
28 Yamasaki of JAL wrote to Mohamed Habib of Northwest asking why the DOT was reluctant to

1 authorize fuel surcharges for passenger tickets. Mr. Habib quickly responded that same day and
2 inquired: “Is there interest in your company to implement fuel surcharge?”

3 220. On October 15, 2004, Inagaki Takashi of JAL wrote to Mohamed Habib of
4 Northwest: “Have you heard that DOT at last decided to permit the filing of FUEL surcharges
5 by carriers!?” Mr. Habib responded, in part, by noting that American Airlines has already
6 undertaken efforts to implement a fuel surcharge. Mr. Habib stated that Northwest would “most
7 likely match” it.

8 221. From November 8, 2004 through November 10, 2004, Mr. Yamasaki engaged in
9 an effort on behalf of JAL to coordinate fuel surcharges with other airlines. Mr. Yamasaki noted
10 that Air France, KLM, Lufthansa, British Airways, Singapore Airlines, Thai Airways, KAL,
11 China Airlines, Qantas, Air New Zealand, American Airlines, UAL, and Northwest, among
12 others, had instituted fuel surcharges.

13 222. Mamaoru Tsutsumi of JAL concluded in a November 8, 2004 e-mail that JAL
14 would help its competitors implement fuel surcharges in Japan and would then follow the lead of
15 these competitors in their home markets.

16 223. Mr. Tsutsumi then referenced the second round of fuel surcharges imposed by the
17 industry that occurred in the fall of 2004 and stated that JAL would implement a fuel surcharge
18 of its own “for Japan departures, after secondary fare increase approval, with an eye on levels in
19 Europe and the Americas, we will file C/S at around JPY 1,000 for short distance and JPY 2,000-
20 2,500 for long distance, and other foreign airlines to follow.”

21 224. On November 10, 2004, Mr. Yamasaki confirmed the following current and
22 future fuel surcharges in the Japanese market (including flights to and from the United States):

23 Carriers that have implemented fuel surcharges:

24 British Airways (USD17)

25 American Airlines (USD25)

26 Carriers that have not yet implemented fuel surcharges:

27 SU (Aeroflot) (USD10)

28 LH (Lufthansa) (USD17)

1 CX (Cathay Pacific) (USD7)

2 NW (USD25)

3 CO (USD25)

4 225. On November 30, 2004, Hiroko Ueba (Cathay Pacific) e-mailed Yasuhiro
5 Nishiyama (ANA) and Ms. Noma (JAL). The subject matter of the e-mail was “Fuel
6 Surcharge.” Mr. Ueba opened his e-mail by stating that he thanked JAL for their “continued
7 support.” He continued by explaining that ANA wanted to implement a fuel surcharge: “I was
8 wondering if I could obtain an agreement from your company.” The requested agreement
9 concerned flight coupons between Hong Kong and North America, among other places around
10 the world effective December 1, 2004. Ms. Noma obtained the approval of Gen Yamasaki (JAL)
11 through an e-mail dated November 30, 2004. Mr. Yamasaki wrote, “It is okay to agree.” On
12 December 2, 2004, Ms. Noma confirmed to Mr. Yamasaki that “[y]esterday I told CX [Cathay
13 Pacific] that we would agree to it.”

14 226. On December 26, 2004, Mr. Yamasaki reported in an e-mail to Irie Kesuke of
15 JAL and others that an “airline concordance” was submitted to KE [KAL] today.”

16 227. On January 5, 2005, Kubota Tomomi of JAL wrote to Mr. Yamasaki of JAL and
17 reported that “TG [Thai Airways] has inquired about a fuel surcharge with a view to obtaining an
18 agreement from us. According to them, it will be USD 20 per leg for international flights. Is it
19 okay to agree?” Mr. Yamasaki replied: “Yes, go ahead and agree.” Mr. Tomomi then stated that
20 he has “confirmed with them as follows . . . Manila International sector: USD 20.00 or
21 equivalent for LAX-bound Kansai departures.”

22 228. On January 7, 2005, Kubota Tomomi of JAL sent an e-mail to Toshiaki Oshima
23 of Singapore Airlines thanking him for his “continuous help” and asking for information about
24 the status of Singapore Airlines’ fuel surcharges. Mr. Tomomi followed up with Mr. Oshima
25 again on January 13, 2005. Kazuhisa Okamoto of Singapore Airlines’ “Alliance dept.” then
26 responded to Mr. Tomomi on January 17, 2005 by explaining the details of Singapore Airlines’
27 fuel surcharges. Mr. Tomomi thanked Mr. Okamoto for the information, promised to be “very
28

carefull [sic] with handling”, and requested that Singapore Airlines “keep cooperating with us in the future.”

229. Also, for a period of time commencing in 2004 and for the next several years thereafter, ANA and JAL held regular meetings (which usually took place at ANA’s headquarters in Tokyo) in order to agree on the timing and amount of fuel surcharge increases for flights into and out of Japan, including flights to and from the United States. ANA and JAL also agreed on the exchange rates that would be used to effectuate their agreements and the trigger points for changes in the surcharges. For example, ANA and JAL agreed that a February 1, 2005 surcharge described below would terminate when the price of crude oil dropped below \$40/barrel on the Singapore index and that the surcharge into and out of Japan would be \$2,500 yen.

230. As of December 24, 2005 JAL proposed implementing the surcharge only on outbound flights. On January 5, 2005, ANA proposed a surcharge for both inbound and outbound flights. On January 18, 2005, JAL agreed with ANA’s proposal.

231. Participants in the earliest meetings between ANA and JAL included Mr. Shinobe (ANA revenue management); Mr. Kato (ANA revenue management); Mr. Ineda (ANA revenue management); Yugi Saito (JAL international marketing); and Mr. Ishida (JAL revenue management). Beginning in late-November or early December 2004 and continuing thereafter, additional meetings were held between Mr. Yabuki, Mr. Sato, and Mr. Yakoyama from the ANA tariff group and Ms. Hoshiko, Ms. Nakano, and Mr. Yamasaki from the JAL tariff group to facilitate and implement agreements concerning the timing and amount of fuel surcharges on routes into and out of Japan.

232. ANA and JAL agreed to raise and lower passenger fuel surcharges on nearly always the same dates and in the same amounts:

January 5, 2005. ANA announced it would add fuel surcharges on international fares on **February 1**. The surcharges for transpacific flights were 2,500 yen (approximately US \$24.37)

January 20, 2005. JAL announced it would add fuel surcharges on international passenger fares on **February 1**. The surcharges for transpacific flights were 2,500 yen (approximately US \$24.37).

1 2	<u>June 3, 2005</u> . JAL announced its intention to raise its international fuel surcharge effective July 1 .	<u>June 7, 2005</u> . ANA announced its intention to raise its international fuel surcharge effective July 7 .
3 4	<u>January 16, 2006</u> . JAL announced its intention to raise its international fuel charge effective March 1 .	<u>January 23, 2006</u> . ANA announced its intention to raise its international fuel surcharge, effective March 1 .
5 6	<u>August 17, 2006</u> . JAL announced its intention to raise its international fuel surcharge, effective October 1 , from 8,000 yen to 13,600 yen (\$66 to \$113).	<u>August 31, 2006</u> . ANA announced its intention to raise its international fuel surcharge, effective October 15 , from 8,000 yen to 13,600 yen (\$66 to \$113).
7 8 9 10	<u>November 16, 2006</u> . JAL announced its intention to reduce the fuel surcharge on international passenger fares effective January 1 , lowering the surcharge from 13,600 yen to 13,000 yen (\$113 to \$108).	<u>November 16, 2006</u> . ANA announced its intention to reduce the fuel surcharge in international passenger fares effective January 1 , lowering the surcharge from 13,600 yen to 13,000 yen (\$113 to \$108).
11 12	<u>March 19, 2007</u> . JAL announced its intention to reduce the fuel surcharge on international passenger fares effective May 1 , to 11,000 yen (\$91).	<u>March 20, 2007</u> . ANA announced its intention to reduce the fuel surcharge on international passenger fares effective May 1 , to 11,000 yen (\$91).
13 14 15	<u>May 15, 2007</u> . JAL announced its intention to raise the fuel surcharge on international passenger fares effective July 1 , from 11,000 yen or \$91 to 12,000 yen (\$100).	<u>May 25, 2007</u> . ANA announced its intention to raise the fuel surcharge on international passenger fares effective July 10 , from 11,000 yen or \$91 to 12,000 yen (\$100).
16 17 18	<u>August 15, 2007</u> . JAL announced its intention to raise the fuel surcharge on international passenger fares effective October 1 , from 12,000 yen or \$100 to 13,000 yen (\$108).	<u>August 20, 2007</u> . ANA announced its intention to raise the fuel surcharge on international passenger fares effective October 1 , from 12,000 yen or \$100 to 13,000 yen (\$108).

233. On May 31, 2005, Hirai Noboru of JAL circulated an e-mail with a subject line titled: “[r]egarding meeting with NW (forwarding prohibited read only).” Mr. Noboru stated that he was providing a summary of his meeting with NW “yesterday” and that the recipients should “delete this after you have finished reading.” The e-mail noted that Northwest was considering matching JAL’s application on fuel surcharge increases on routes to Honolulu, but that Northwest had not yet made a determination about North America “because of reasons such as the need to watch the trend in other American companies.” This e-mail also referenced fare coordination between JAL and Northwest, with a final decision to be “made after CO

1 [Continental]/JL [JAL] price coordination.” The e-mail concluded: “The environment is such
2 that continued price increases will be desired.”

3 234. Collusion on air passenger surcharges continued in Thailand and other countries
4 as well. For example, on August 18, 2005, Carol Phatoomros of Thai Airways circulated an e-
5 mail on behalf of “Wallop/VP Sales and Distribution.” The e-mail was titled: “Message from
6 THAI re Fuel Surcharge.” In the e-mail, Thai Airways stated in part: “[w]e also know that we
7 have to be aware of market acceptability of these increases. But most of all, we at THAI are
8 looking for all of your efforts to toe the line with us. All the time we compete absolutely, but
9 this time we ask for unity and to be onboard the fuel surcharge wagon for our future and
10 survival.” The e-mail was sent to Singapore Airlines (David Lau), UAL (Eric Wilson), SAS
11 (Axel Blom), Cathay Pacific (Patrick Yeung), British Airways (Julianne Rogers), Lufthansa
12 (Wofgang Schmidt), Air India, Air Canada, Eva Airways, KLM (Jhab Sorial), Northwest
13 (“Sarathool”), Air New Zealand (Panya Silpargam), Asiana, Cathay Pacific (Alan Tang), IATA,
14 KAL, China Airlines (Charlie Fu), American Airlines (Pajack Burarak, Chaichan
15 Khorgsrithong), JAL (Chanchai Wangyuenyong), Qantas (L. Moser), Vietnam Airlines, Air
16 France, Swiss International (Brian Sinclair-Thompson), Alitalia, Vietnam Airlines, Philippine
17 Airlines, and ANA, among others.

18 235. On September 1, 2005, a meeting of the Thai BAR was held. It was noted at the
19 meeting that Thai Airways was asking for support for higher fuel surcharges, which would
20 encompass surcharges on flights to and from the United States. The meeting minutes indicated
21 that “[i]t was proposed that BAR should write to TG [Thai Airways] noting that all airlines suffer
22 and in principle accept the higher fuel surcharge, but at the same time have to look at market
23 fares in Thailand which are 20-30% below published [IATA] fares.” The airlines in attendance
24 at the meeting were upset that the “BKK [Suvarnabhumi Bangkok International Airport] fare
25 was below other regional destinations.” Airlines present at this meeting included Thai Airlines
26 (Rangsiman Mokhansasamit), British Airways (Julianne Rogers), Qantas (Julianne Rogers),
27 Cathay Pacific (Patrick Yeung), Northwest (Sarathool), Air France (Christine Seuge), China
28 Airlines (Charlie Fu, Andy Yao), JAL (S. Iwasaki, Chanchai Wangyuengyong), Lufthansa

(Wolfgang Schmidt), Korean Air (Suchon Paleewong), ANA (Kimiya Arima, Somnuk Asava), Philippine Airlines (Monet Trespeses), UAL (Eric Wilson), and Vietnam Airlines (Ngayen Nhu Thang), among others. The attendees were urged to support the creation of a subgroup to examine base fare prices and to otherwise discuss each other's fares.

d. Coordination Of Fuel Surcharge Increases Are Not An Expected By-Product Of Competition

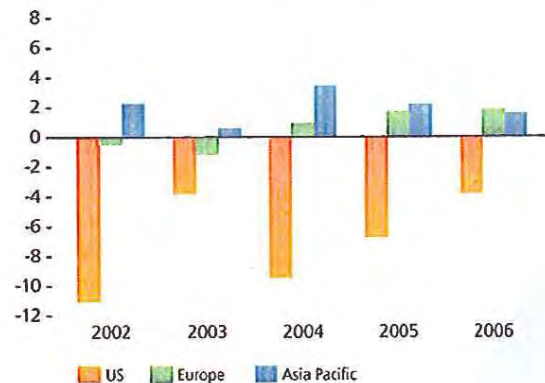
236. The coordination of the Defendants' fuel surcharge increases cannot be explained merely as a function of the industry's exposure to fuel cost increases. The impact of rising fuel costs on individual airline profits varies widely depending on factors such as fleet utilization and efficiency. Singapore Airlines, for example has newer, more fuel-efficient planes than a number of the Defendants. The impact of rising fuel also varies depending how much of projected fuel consumption was committed to at a fixed price at the beginning of the year, a practice known as hedging. In short, the Defendants' cost structures differ widely. Their desire to coordinate the timing and amount of fuel surcharges is not consistent with a competitive air transportation market.

e. Substantial Increases In Profitability Are Not An Expected By-Product Of Competition

237. The Defendants and their trade associations encourage a false public perception that the airline industry has been unprofitable in recent years due to increased fuel prices, which have increased substantially during the latter part of the Class Period.

238. While it is true that some airlines have been recently unprofitable—mainly U.S. airlines whose profitability problems are only tangentially related to fuel prices—the majority of airlines headquartered in the Asia and Oceania have achieved substantial profits throughout the Class Period, as the following AAPA chart indicates:

Airline Profitability by Region
USD billion



239. The 2007 financial report produced by the AAPA notes that carriers in Asia Pacific were collectively recording substantially increased profits even as they were experiencing increased fuel costs:

FY2006/2007 saw a significant improvement in profitability for Asia Pacific airlines. Net income tripled, while operating profit increased by 69% to USD 3.7 billion. The healthy performance was achieved with strong revenue growth, up 15.4%, outpacing the overall cost increase of 14.1%. (Emphases added).

240. AAPA's 2008 financial report demonstrated that the Asia Pacific carriers recorded historically high profits again for the year ending 2007.

Asia Pacific airlines' net income grew by 38% to USD 5.1 billion while operating profit was USD 7.3 billion, up by 87%. AAPA member airline consolidated net income totaled USD 3.9 billion, up by 12.5% or USD 433 million. **Operating profit surged 68% to a record high of USD 6.2 billion.**

241. Moreover, Defendants' own data demonstrates that the imposition of fuel surcharges was a profit generator for the airlines, not just a cost recovery mechanism.

242. For example, ANA reported a net profit of 7.68 billion Japanese yen for the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. Thai Airways collected nearly US\$80 million in fuel surcharges and reported substantial profits in the third quarter of 2006. An August 10, 2006 article in the *China Post* quoted a securities analyst as saying that "[t]he higher fuel surcharge in place was also

1 quite effective” in raising Thai Airway's revenues. Similarly, on August 28, 2007, Air New
2 Zealand announced a net profit of NZ\$214 million, up 123% from the previous year. For the
3 same period, Air New Zealand's operating costs increased by 13% while the number of
4 passengers increased only by 4.9%.

5 243. On August 7, 2007, the *Japan Times* reported that JAL's operating loss shrank
6 from 31.9 billion yen the prior year to 8.5 billion yen. The article further stated, “JAL's
7 executive officer, attributed the improved earnings performance to the carrier's efforts to cut
8 costs, brisk business demand for international flights, higher revenue per passenger achieved
9 through fare hikes on domestic routes and increased fuel surcharges on international flights.”

10 244. On August 8, 2007, Cathay Pacific announced that its passenger revenue had
11 increased 14.6% for the first half of 2007, compared with the previous year. The total number of
12 passengers increased by only 4.1%, but passenger yield was up 10.9%. The Defendants operate
13 within the confines of a highly-competitive, mature industry. Their ability to substantially affect
14 profitability unilaterally, particularly during a period of turbulent changes in input costs, is not
15 consistent with free and unfettered marketplace competition.

16 **3. Additional Evidence Establishes That There Was A Wide-Ranging Conspiracy**
17 **To Impose Fuel Surcharges In The Closely Related Cargo Market During the**
18 **Class Period**

19 245. Defendants engaged in conspiratorial meetings in Asia, Europe, and the Middle
20 East during and prior to the Class Period in which they reached generalized global agreements to
21 fix prices that were then implemented regionally and on a route-by-route basis.

22 246. Indeed, in an April 30, 2009 press release from the ACCC, Australian
23 Competition Authorities alleged that “arrangements or understandings were reached in countries
24 including Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, India, Japan and Italy.” The
25 same press release also asserts that Cathay Pacific entered into at least 70 agreements with other
26 air cargo carriers to fix the price of fuel and other surcharges.

27 247. During the meetings described above, the participants, including the Defendants,
28 agreed to conceal their price-fixing cartel by staggering the dates on which airlines would

1 publicly announce that they would match a fare and/or surcharge increase.

2 248. Airline cargo and passenger services are inextricably intertwined markets. The
3 efficient operation of an airline requires close coordination between its cargo and air passenger
4 operations. Indeed, much of the cargo that is shipped around the world is carried in the belly of
5 aircraft that is also used to simultaneously transport people. Accordingly, there is close
6 interaction between cargo and passenger operations to reserve space, coordinate schedules, and
7 maximize revenue of each flight.

8 **GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE AIR PASSENGER INDUSTRY AND**
9 **THE CLOSELY RELATED AIR CARGO INDUSTRY**

10 249. The DOJ and competition authorities around the world are investigating
11 anticompetitive conduct by the airline industry. Indeed, a criminal grand jury has been
12 empanelled in the District Court for the District of Columbia to investigate price-fixing of
13 passenger and cargo air transportation, including related fuel surcharges.

14 250. The investigation into passenger fares and cargo began on or before December 31,
15 2005, when Lufthansa, on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries, approached the DOJ, the European
16 Commission, the ACCC, and other competition authorities, with evidence of illegal price-fixing
17 of air cargo rates.

18 251. The DOJ has “a policy of according leniency to corporations reporting their
19 illegal antitrust activity at an early stage, if they meet certain conditions.”

20 252. Based on its report to the DOJ and consistent with and pursuant to the DOJ
21 leniency policy, Lufthansa was accepted into the leniency program.

22 253. Thereafter, Virgin Atlantic sought (and was granted) amnesty from the DOJ and
23 British competition authorities after disclosing its participation in a conspiracy to fix the prices of
24 international passenger fares, including surcharges.

25 254. On August 1, 2007, the DOJ filed criminal information against KAL in the United
26 States District Court for the District of Columbia, charging it with violating Section 1 of the
27 Sherman Act for engaging in the price fixing of *inter alia*, air passenger fuel surcharges.
28

1 255. That same day, the DOJ announced that KAL had agreed to plead guilty and pay a
 2 \$300 million fine for its participation in the passenger and cargo conspiracy. In confirming that
 3 it had agreed to plead guilty, KAL attorney Ahn Yong-Seok announced that the company
 4 “apologises to shareholders and customers for causing trouble.” He further stated that KAL’s
 5 compliance officer would attempt to ensure future compliance with U.S. and global fair trade
 6 rules. Subsequent news reports indicated that Asiana may also be subject to potential fines.

7 256. On August 23, 2007, British Airways pled guilty and was sentenced to pay a \$300
 8 million criminal fine for conspiring to fix cargo rates for international air shipments, including to
 9 and from the United States, and to fix passenger fuel surcharges for long-haul international air
 10 transportation, including between the United States and United Kingdom.

11 257. On November 27, 2007, it was announced that Qantas had agreed to plead guilty
 12 to fixing prices for cargo shipments to and from the U.S. and elsewhere, in violation of Section 1
 13 of the Sherman Act.

14 258. On November 28, 2007, Qantas’ CEO, Geoff Dixon, apologized for his
 15 company’s behavior and confirmed:

16 Similar investigations to those being carried out by the US
 17 Department of Justice (DOJ) are being undertaken by antitrust
 18 regulators in other countries, including Australia. We understand
 19 more than 30 other airlines are included in these investigations.

20 259. In an April 29, 2009 press release by the DOJ announcing the guilty plea of Frank
 21 De Jong of Martinair in connection with the price-fixing of air cargo rates, the DOJ summed up
 22 its efforts in this area as follows:

23 The 15 airlines that have pleaded guilty or agreed to plead guilty
 24 to date as a result of the Department’s ongoing investigation into
 25 the air transportation industry are: British Airways Plc, Korean
 26 Air Lines Co. Ltd., Qantas Airways Limited, Japan Airlines
 27 International Co. Ltd., Martinair, Cathay Pacific Airways Limited,
 28 SAS Cargo Group A/S, Société Air France, Koninklijke
 29 Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V. (KLM Royal Dutch Airlines), EL
 30 AL Israel Airlines Ltd., LAN Cargo S.A., Aerolinhas Brasileiras
 31 S.A., Cargolux Airlines International S.A., Nippon Cargo Airlines
 32 Co. Ltd., and Asiana Airlines Inc. Airline executives who have
 33 already pleaded guilty for their involvement in the illegal activity

1 are Bruce McCaffrey of Qantas, Timothy Pfeil of SAS and Keith
2 Packer of British Airways.

3 260. On December 22, 2007, ANA announced that it had received a statement of
4 objections from the European Commission regarding ANA's participation in the fixing of prices
5 of air freight.

6 261. Other air carriers, including a number of Defendants and their co-conspirators,
7 have also announced that in late-December 2007 they, too, received formal charges from the
8 European Commission for conspiring to fix cargo rates, including, Air New Zealand, Air France,
9 Lufthansa, Qantas, co-conspirator KAL, Malaysian Airlines, British Airways, Cathay Pacific,
10 JAL, Thai Airways, and Singapore Airlines, among others. According to Thai Airways, a total
11 of 26 airlines have received "Statements of Objection" from the European Commission.

12 262. Thai Airways has further disclosed that it is being investigated by competition
13 authorities in Europe, the United States, New Zealand, South Korea, and Australia concerning its
14 participation in anticompetitive conduct involving the global airline industry.

15 263. In their 2007 Annual Reports, China Airlines and EVA acknowledged that the
16 DOJ is investigating price-fixing of cargo rates. Both China Airlines and EVA stated that they
17 were cooperating with the investigation, but were unable to assess their financial exposure at the
18 time the reports were published.

19 264. On January 14, 2008, Qantas pled guilty and was sentenced to pay a \$61 million
20 criminal fine for its role in a conspiracy to fix the rates of shipments of cargo to and from the
21 United States and elsewhere.

22 265. News reports indicated that during the week of March 10, 2008, the DOJ ordered
23 a number of Qantas employees to appear in San Francisco for further questioning in the ongoing
24 price-fixing investigations.

25 266. On March 11, 2008, the European Commission raided the offices of Lufthansa
26 (the DOJ's air cargo amnesty candidate), Air France, KLM, and Alitalia for evidence of price-
27 fixing on air passenger tickets for international flights.

28 267. The European Commission confirmed the raids by its personnel:

1 The European Commission can confirm that on 11th March 2008
2 Commission officials carried out unannounced inspections at the
3 premises of a number of international airline passenger carriers.
4 These airline carriers provide scheduled passenger air transport
5 services on long-haul routes between Europe and a third country.
6 The Commission has reason to believe that the companies
7 concerned may have violated EC Treaty rules on restrictive
8 business practices (Article 81).

9 268. Following the raids, Lufthansa stated that "[a]ccording to information from the
10 investigation decision, the commission has information that passenger aviation companies
11 including Lufthansa in Europe and in Japan may have taken part in anticompetitive price-fixing
12 and collusive behavior in traffic between the EU and Japan."

13 269. On March 12, 2008, the European Commission announced that the Japanese
14 competition authorities also have an investigation underway concerning price-fixing of passenger
15 fares on routes between Japan and Europe.

16 270. On April 16, 2008, the DOJ announced that JAL agreed to plead guilty to fixing
17 the rates for international cargo shipments and to pay a \$110 million fine.

18 271. On April 30, 2008, ANA announced that it had recorded an "extraordinary loss"
19 of \$156 million, which it noted is a preliminary estimate of the fines it is facing from the
20 European Commission for anti-competitive conduct related to the fixing of prices for air freight.
21 ANA noted that "[t]he allegations are based on evidence held by the European Commission and
22 provided to them by other companies."

23 272. On May 8, 2008, the DOJ announced that Bruce McCaffrey, a Qantas executive,
24 agreed to plead guilty to price-fixing cargo fares. He will serve 8 months in federal prison. The
25 announcement explained:

26 McCaffrey is the first individual to be charged, and this is the fifth
27 case to arise, in the wide-ranging investigation into the air
28 transportation industry.

29 273. Also on May 8, 2008, Air Canada disclosed that it, too, had received a statement
30 of objections from the European Commission concerning its participation in a conspiracy to fix
31 air cargo rates. Air Canada also disclosed that it was reserving Cdn. \$125 million to resolve its
32 antitrust problems.

1 274. On June 17, 2008, the *Business Spectator* reported as follows:

2 Qantas Airways has reached a confidential settlement agreement
3 with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, in a
4 deal expected to see the airline pay a multi-million dollar penalty
5 for its alleged role in illegally fixing fuel surcharges as part of a
6 global cartel, reports The Australian Financial Review.

7 According to the paper, the European Commission is also in the
8 final stages of its price-fixing investigations and is ready to take
9 action against 26 airlines.

10 Qantas has signaled to the European regulators that it will admit
11 liability and is expected to pay a hefty fine, the paper said.

12 275. On June 26, 2008, the DOJ announced that it had filed informations against KLM,
13 Air France, Cathay Pacific, and others for fixing cargo rates on international flights to and from
14 the United States. Air France and KLM, which have now merged their operations, have agreed
15 to admit guilt and will pay a \$350 million fine. Cathay Pacific has also agreed to admit guilt and
16 will pay a fine of \$60 million.

17 276. Cathay Pacific's CEO has admitted that Cathay Pacific's actions "were in conflict
18 with US antitrust laws, and we very much regret this."

19 277. On July 18, 2008, the New Zealand Commerce Commission announced that it had
20 filed criminal charges against Singapore Airlines' Cargo Division, Cathay Pacific, and another
21 airline for failing to provide relevant documents and information in response to the
22 Commission's investigation into an international cartel to fix cargo rates, including surcharges.
23 Paula Rebstock, the chairwoman of the New Zealand Commerce Commission stated: "Any
24 failure to comply with . . . statutory notices that form part of a commission investigation is a
25 serious enforcement issue."

26 278. In July of 2008, Air France agreed to plead guilty to fixing cargo fares in the
27 United States. As part of its guilty plea, Air France agreed to a criminal fine of US \$210 million.

28 279. In August of 2008, Timothy Pfeil, the former highest-ranking cargo executive in
the United States for SAS, pleaded guilty to conspiring to fix the rates charged to U.S. and
international customers on air cargo shipments.

1 280. On September 30, 2008, the DOJ announced that Keith Packer, former
2 Commercial General Manager for British Airways World Cargo, had agreed to plead guilty to
3 fixing air cargo rates charged to customers for international air shipments, including to and from
4 the U.S., in violation of the Sherman Act. Under the plea agreement, which is subject to court
5 approval, Packer has agreed to serve eight months in jail, pay a \$20,000 criminal fine and
6 cooperate with the DOJ's ongoing investigation.

7 281. On October 28, 2008, the ACCC announced that British Airways had agreed to a
8 fine of AU\$5,000,000.00 to resolve price-fixing claims lodged against its cargo division. The
9 ACCC also announced that Qantas had similarly agreed to a fine of AU\$20,000,000.00 for its
10 participation in the cargo conspiracy. The ACCC Chairman, Graeme Samuel stated, "There are
11 some other airlines who are not cooperating with us and we will pursue our investigations there,
12 with a view to bringing them to account as soon as we possibly can. We regard any cartel
13 activity—particularly those that are engaged in by large businesses and are of a price fixing
14 nature—as very serious in terms of consumers, they are nothing more than theft. They steal from
15 consumers potentially millions if not tens of millions of dollars; there's no way that consumers
16 can recover what it has cost them."

17 282. On December 15, 2008, the New Zealand Commerce Commission announced that
18 it had filed an action in the High Court in Auckland against 13 airlines and 10 senior executives,
19 including Air New Zealand, Air France, Cathay Pacific, British Airways, JAL, KAL, Malaysian
20 Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Qantas, Thai Airways, and co-conspirators KAL and UAL, for
21 violations of New Zealand's Commerce Act. The New Zealand Commerce Commission also
22 noted that other airlines were cooperating with the investigation. The Commission alleged "that
23 airlines throughout the world colluded to raise the price of freighting cargo by imposing fuel
24 surcharges for more than seven years." The Commerce Commission further noted that the
25 conspiracy "affected the price of cargo both into and out of New Zealand. It is alleged that
26 airlines first entered into an illegal global agreement in 1999/2000 under the auspices of the trade
27 organization International Air Transport Association (IATA). The airlines imposed the fuel
28

1 surcharges between 2000 and 2006. The allegations also involve a series of regional price fixing
2 agreements.”

3 283. On December 22, 2008, the ACCC announced that it had instituted proceedings
4 against Singapore Airline’s cargo division in Federal Court in Sydney. “The ACCC alleges that
5 Singapore Airlines Cargo Pte Ltd, between 2001 and 2005, entered into arrangements or
6 understandings with other international air cargo carriers that had the purpose or effect of fixing
7 the price of a fuel surcharge and a security surcharge that was applied to air cargo carried by
8 Singapore Airlines Cargo Pte Ltd and other airlines including to and from Australia.” The
9 ACCC further noted that a number of additional airlines were not cooperating with its
10 investigation. In a related proceeding, on or about April 3, 2009, Australia’s Federal Court in
11 Melbourne ordered Singapore Airlines and its subsidiary, Singapore Cargo, and Emirates to turn
12 over documents to the ACCC.

13 284. On January 22, 2009, El Al, Aerolinhas Brasileiras, and Lan Cargo agreed to
14 plead guilty to price-fixing air cargo charges.

15 285. On February 16, 2009, a federal court in Australia ordered Air France to pay a
16 AU \$6 million penalty for participating in a conspiracy to fix cargo fuel surcharges.

17 286. On March 31, 2009, Air France agreed to pay a penalty to antitrust authorities in
18 Canada of Cdn. \$4 million.

19 287. On April 9, 2009, Asiana, Nippon Cargo (an affiliate of ANA), and Cargolux
20 agreed to plead guilty to price-fixing air cargo charges in the United States. Asiana also
21 admitted to fixing the price of wholesale and passenger fares and has agreed to pay a \$50 million
22 fine.

23 288. On or about April 20, 2009, the European Commission announced that it has
24 opened a “priority” investigation into certain airline alliance agreements on trans-Atlantic routes.
25 According to Jonathan Todd, a Commission spokesperson, “we think that there may be breaches
26 of the antitrust rules because of the very extensive levels of cooperation on trans-Atlantic routes
27 between these airlines.”
28

1 289. On April 30, 2009, the ACCC announced that it had filed suit against Cathay
2 Pacific for fixing the prices of fuel and other surcharges. The ACCC noted that it had evidence
3 of at least 70 agreements between Cathay Pacific and its conspirators to fix cargo fares during
4 the period from 2000 to 2006. The ACCC also stated that it is continuing to investigate the
5 airline industry and “further actions are expected over the next few months.”

6 290. Also on April 30, 2009, the DOJ announced that a Martinair Holland executive
7 had agreed to plead guilty to fixing air cargo fares, pay a \$20,000 criminal fine and spend 8
8 months in jail.

9 291. On June 26, 2009, the Canadian Competition Bureau announced that Air France,
10 KLM, and Martin Air pled guilty to fixing the price of air cargo shipments during the period
11 from April 2002 to February 2006 and were fined Cdn. \$10 million.

12 292. On July 7, 2009, the Canadian Competition Bureau announced that Qantas had
13 agreed to plead guilty to fixing the price of air cargo shipments during the period from May 2002
14 to February 2006.

15 293. Total fines levied by the DOJ to date in this wide-ranging investigation exceed
16 \$1.6 billion and collectively constitute the largest fines ever imposed by the DOJ as a result of a
17 criminal antitrust investigation. As of April of 2009, fifteen airlines and four executives have
18 admitted (or have agreed to admit) guilt in US courts for their involvement in the worldwide
19 cargo conspiracy. Five airlines have either admitted guilt in fixing the prices of passenger fares
20 or have sought leniency from the DOJ for doing so. The DOJ has stated that its investigation of
21 the industry is continuing. Appendix G summarizes the status of the DOJ investigation with
22 respect to the Defendants named in this complaint.

23 294. It is significant that Defendants' anticompetitive behavior is the subject of a
24 criminal grand jury investigation by the DOJ. In order for the DOJ to institute a grand jury
25 investigation, a DOJ Antitrust Division attorney must believe that a crime has been committed
26 and prepare a detailed memo to that effect. *See Antitrust Grand Jury Practice Manual*, Vol. 1,
27 Ch. I.B.1 (“[i]f a Division attorney believes that a criminal violation of the antitrust laws has
28 occurred, he should prepare a memorandum requesting authority to conduct a grand jury

1 investigation.”). Furthermore, following a review of the memorandum, the request for a grand
2 jury must be approved by the Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division, based on the
3 standard that a criminal violation may have occurred. *See id.* In addition, the fact that the DOJ
4 Antitrust Division investigation is criminal, as opposed to civil, is significant as well. The
5 Antitrust Division’s “Standards for Determining Whether to Proceed by Civil or Criminal
6 Investigation” state: “[i]n general, current Division policy is to proceed by criminal investigation
7 and prosecution in cases involving horizontal, per se unlawful agreements such as price fixing,
8 bid rigging and horizontal customer and territorial allocations.” *See Antitrust Division Manual*,
9 Chapter III.C.5.

10 **ACCRUAL OF CLAIM, EQUITABLE TOLLING, EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, AND**
11 **FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**

12 295. Plaintiffs had no knowledge of the combination or conspiracy alleged herein, or
13 of facts sufficient to place them on inquiry notice of the antitrust claims set forth in this
14 Complaint, until shortly before the initial class action complaint was filed in this multi-district
15 litigation.

16 296. Nor could Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have discovered the violations
17 through the exercise of reasonable diligence earlier than that time because Defendants conducted
18 their conspiracy in secret, concealed the nature of their unlawful conduct and acts in furtherance
19 thereof, and fraudulently concealed their activities through various other means and methods
20 designed to avoid detection. The conspiracy was by its nature self-concealing.

21 297. Only on or about August 1, 2007, when the DOJ announced the charges against
22 KAL for fixing passenger fares and wholesale fares was the existence of the conspiracy disclosed
23 to the public.

24 298. As an example of Defendants’ concealment, Plaintiffs have alleged herein an
25 instance in which the author of an e-mail about fuel surcharge communications asked the
26 recipients to destroy it.

27 299. Moreover, following the February 2006 raids by competition regulators,
28 directions were given by senior management of one of the Defendants to destroy all documents

1 concerning communications with competitors regarding fare and rate-setting activities. Plaintiffs
2 believe that a substantial number of documents relevant to the claims made in this litigation were
3 destroyed pursuant to that directive.

4 300. Plaintiffs have also alleged an instance in which one of the Defendants suggested
5 that another Defendant conceal a collusive fare increase by falsely stating that it was due to the
6 enhanced in-flight services provided to passengers.

7 301. Further, Mr. Suebsantiongse referred to fuel surcharges as a “sensitive” issue
8 when the Thailand BAR met and agreed to joint imposition of such charges. JAL also referred to
9 the sensitive nature of the imposition of fuel surcharges. A JAL response to Singapore Airlines
10 in January 2005 references an understanding that JAL must be “careful” with confidential
11 information supplied to it by Singapore Airlines.

12 302. The existence of coordinated activity was further concealed by the way in which
13 the implementation of surcharges were staggered, both in timing and amount—such as was done
14 by JAL, ANA and other Defendants in Japan in early 2005.

15 303. Indeed, the existence, timing and amount of fuel surcharges are often difficult to
16 detect by a lay person. Fuel surcharges were often identified on an airline ticket only as the
17 “YQ” portion of an airline fare, a designation that is totally unintelligible to those outside of the
18 airline industry.

19 304. Accordingly, Defendants engaged in a successful, illegal price-fixing conspiracy
20 with respect to passenger air transportation, which they affirmatively concealed in at least the
21 following respects:

- 22 (a) By agreeing among themselves not to discuss publicly, or otherwise
23 reveal, the nature and substance of the acts and communications in
24 furtherance of the illegal scheme;
- 25 (b) By engaging in secret meetings, telephone calls, and other
26 communications in order to further their illicit cartel;
- 27 (c) By staggering the dates on which changes to fares, including surcharges,
28 became effective and/or were announced to the public;
- (d) By generating e-mails which recipients were told to destroy after reading;

- 1 (e) By destroying documentary evidence of the alleged conspiracy after the
2 regulatory raids described above; and/or
3 (f) By giving false and pretextual reasons for their pricing of passenger fares
4 and for the increases in those prices during the relevant period, and by
5 describing such pricing and increases falsely as being a result of external
6 costs, including the cost of fuel, rather than collusion.

7 305. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class assert the
8 tolling of any applicable statute of limitations affecting the rights of action of Plaintiffs and the
9 members of the Class during the Class Period.

10 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

11 306. The Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and as a class action pursuant
12 to Rule 23(a) and (b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of the following Class:

13 All persons and entities that purchased passenger air transportation
14 at rates that were not immunized by the United States Department
15 of Transportation and which included at least one flight segment
16 between the United States and Asia or Oceania from Defendants or
17 their co-conspirators, or any predecessor, subsidiary or affiliate
18 thereof, at any time between January 1, 2000 and the present.
19 Excluded from the class are purchases of passenger air
20 transportation directly between the United States and the Republic
21 of South Korea purchased from Korean Air Lines, Ltd. and/or
22 Asiana Airlines, Inc.. Also excluded from the class are
23 governmental entities, Defendants, any parent, subsidiary or
24 affiliate thereof, and Defendants' officers, directors, employees
25 and immediate families.

26 307. Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of members of the Class because such
27 information is in the exclusive control of Defendants. Due to the nature of the trade and
28 commerce involved, however, Plaintiffs believe that members of the Class number at least in the
hundreds of thousands and are sufficiently numerous and geographically dispersed throughout
the United States and the world so that joinder of all Class members is impracticable.

308. There are questions of law and fact which are common to the claims of Plaintiffs
and the Class they seek to represent, including, but are not limited to:

- 26 (a) Whether Defendants engaged in a combination or conspiracy with their
27 co-conspirators to fix, raise, maintain, and/or stabilize the prices for
28 passenger air transportation, including surcharges;

- (b) Whether the purpose and/or effect of the acts and omissions alleged herein was to restrain trade, or to affect, fix, control, and/or maintain the prices for passenger air transportation, including surcharges;
- (c) The existence and duration of the horizontal agreements alleged herein to fix, raise, maintain, and/or stabilize the prices for passenger air transportation, including surcharges;
- (d) Whether Defendants violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1);
- (e) Whether Defendants fraudulently concealed the alleged conspiracy so as to equitably toll any applicable statute of limitations;
- (f) Whether Defendants' agents, officers, employees, or representatives participated in correspondence and meetings in furtherance of the illegal conspiracy alleged herein, and, if so, whether such agents, officers, employees, or representatives were acting within the scope of their authority and in furtherance of Defendants' business interests;
- (g) Whether, and to what extent, the conduct of Defendants caused injury to Plaintiffs and members of the Class, and, if so, the appropriate measure of damages; and
- (h) Whether Plaintiffs and members of the Class is entitled to injunctive relief to prevent the continuation or furtherance of the violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and/or the foreign laws alleged.

309. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class they seek to represent.

310. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class members. Plaintiffs' interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, those of the other members of Class they seek to represent.

311. Plaintiffs are represented by counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of antitrust and class action litigation.

1 312. The questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class predominate
2 over any questions affecting only individual members.

3 313. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
4 adjudication of this controversy because:

5 (a) The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class
6 would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, establishing
7 incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants.

8 (b) The Class is readily definable and one for which records should exist in
9 the files of Defendants.

10 (c) Prosecution as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious
11 litigation.

12 (d) Treatment as a class action will permit a large number of similarly situated
13 persons to adjudicate their common claims in a single forum
14 simultaneously, efficiently, and without the duplication of effort and
15 expense that numerous individual actions would require.

16 (e) Class treatment will permit the adjudication of relatively small claims by
17 many Class members who otherwise could not afford to litigate an
18 antitrust claim such as is asserted in this complaint on an individual basis.

19 314. This class action presents no difficulties of management that would preclude its
20 maintenance as a class action.

21 **COUNT I**

22 **VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE SHERMAN ACT, 15 U.S.C. § 1**

23 315. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth
24 herein.

25 316. Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in a continuing contract,
26 combination, and conspiracy to artificially fix, raise, maintain, and/or stabilize the prices of
27 passenger air transportation, including surcharges for flights between the United States and Asia
28

1 and between the United States and Oceania, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15
 2 U.S.C. § 1.

3 317. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, restrain trade or
 4 commerce by fixing, raising, maintaining, and/or stabilizing at artificial and non-competitive
 5 levels, the prices of passenger air transportation, including surcharges. Their illegal activities
 6 involved import trade or import commerce with foreign nations.

7 318. In formulating and effectuating their contract, combination or conspiracy,
 8 Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in anticompetitive activities, the purpose and
 9 effect of which were to artificially fix, raise, maintain and/or stabilize passenger air
 10 transportation, including surcharges. These activities included the following:

- 11 (a) Agreeing to charge prices for passenger air transportation, including
 12 surcharges, at certain levels and otherwise fix, raise, maintain and/or
 13 stabilize prices for passenger air transportation, including surcharges; and
- 14 (b) Charging for passenger air transportation, including surcharges at agreed
 15 upon levels.

16 319. The illegal combination and conspiracy alleged herein had the following effects,
 17 among others:

- 18 (a) The prices charged by Defendants to, and paid by Plaintiffs and members
 19 of the Class for passenger air transportation, including surcharges were
 20 fixed, raised, maintained and/or stabilized at artificially high and non-
 competitive levels;
- 21 (b) Plaintiffs and members of the Class have been deprived of free and open
 22 competition in the purchase of passenger air transportation;
- 23 (c) Plaintiffs and members of the Class have been required to pay more for
 24 passenger air transportation, including surcharges, than they would have
 25 paid in a competitive marketplace absent Defendants' price-fixing
 conspiracy;
- 26 (d) Competition in the sale of passenger air transportation has been restrained,
 27 suppressed or eliminated.

320. As noted above, Defendants' conduct as alleged herein constitutes or involves import trade or import commerce. Additionally, this conduct both had a direct, substantial, and reasonably foreseeable effect on American domestic, import and export commerce, and had an effect of a kind that antitrust law considers harmful. Higher U.S. prices brought about by Defendants' conspiracy proximately caused injury to residents and citizens of the United States, whether Defendants' air passenger transportation services were purchased in the United States or elsewhere in the world. As another example of direct, substantial, reasonably foreseeable, and proximate effect that Defendants' alleged conduct has on the United States trade and commerce is the fact that travelers using price-fixed air transportation services are able to allocate a smaller fraction of their total travel budget to the purchase of commercial goods and services during their stay in the United States. The alleged conduct also injures any foreign national that purchased air transportation services in the United States. In addition, the inflated fares charged by Defendants for air passenger transportation from Asia/Oceania to the United States is inextricably bound up with and dependent upon the fares charged by Defendants for air transportation from the United States to Asia/Oceania.

321. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the Plaintiffs and members of the Class have been injured and damaged in their business and property in an amount to be determined according to proof.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray:

A. That the Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and direct that reasonable notice of this action, as provided by Rule 23(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, be given to members of the Class;

B. That the Court adjudge and decree that the contract, combination and conspiracy alleged herein is a *per se* unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act;

1 C. That the Court enter judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor
2 of Plaintiffs and the Class;

3 D. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Class treble damages;

4 E. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Class attorneys' fees and costs as well as
5 pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as permitted by law;

6 F. That Defendants and their co-conspirators, their respective successors, assigns,
7 parents, subsidiaries, affiliates and transferees, and their respective officers, directors, agents and
8 employees, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on behalf of Defendants or their co-
9 conspirators, or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from, in any
10 manner, directly or indirectly, continuing, maintaining or renewing the combination, conspiracy,
11 agreement, understanding or concert of action, or adopting any practice, plan, program or design
12 having a similar purpose or affect in restraining competition; and

13 G. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Class such other and further relief as may
14 be deemed necessary and appropriate.

15 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

16 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of the
17 Sherman Act claims and any other claims so triable asserted in this Complaint.

18 Dated: August 5, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

19 By: /s/ Michael P. Lehmann
20 Michael P. Lehmann (77152; mlehmann@hausfeldllp.com)
21 Christopher L. Lebsack (184546;
22 clebsack@hausfeldllp.com.com)
23 Jon T. King (205073; jking@hausfeldllp.com.com)
24 **HAUSFELD LLP**
44 Montgomery Street, Suite 3400
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 633-1908
Facsimile: (415) 358-4980

25 Michael D. Hausfeld (mhausfeld@hausfeldllp.com)
26 **HAUSFELD LLP**
1700 K Street, NW, Suite 650
27 Washington, DC 20006
Telephone: (202) 540-7200
28 Facsimile: (202) 540-7201

1 Dated: August 5, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

2 By: /s/ Joseph W. Cotchett

3 Joseph W. Cotchett (36324; jcotchett@cpmlegal.com)

4 Nanci E. Nishimura (152621; nnishimura@cpmlegal.com)

5 Steven N. Williams (175489; swilliams@cpmlegal.com)

6 Aron K. Liang (228936; aliang@cpmlegal.com)

7 Matthew K. Edling (250940; medling@cpmlegal.com)

COTCHETT, PITRE & MCCARTHY

8 San Francisco Airport Office Center

9 840 Malcolm Road, Suite 200

10 Burlingame, CA 94010

11 Telephone: (650) 697-6000

12 Facsimile: (650) 697-0577

13 Aaron M. Sheanin

GIRARD GIBBS LLP

14 601 California Street, Suite 1400

15 San Francisco, CA 94108

16 415-981-4800

17 Fax: 415-981-4846

18 E-mail: ams@girardgibbs.com

19 Walter J. Lack

20 Elizabeth Lane Crooke

21 Richard Pollard Kinnan

ENGSTROM, LIPSCOMB & LACK

22 10100 Santa Monica Boulevard, 12th Floor

23 Los Angeles, CA 90067

24 310-552-3800

25 Fax: 310-552-9434

26 E-mail: wlack@elllaw.com

27 E-mail: bcrooke@elllaw.com

28 E-mail: rkinnan@elllaw.com

Steven A. Kanner

FREED, KANNER, LONDON & MILLEN, LLC

2201 Waukegan Road, Suite 130

Bannockburn, IL 60015

Telephone: (224) 632-4500

Facsimile: (224) 632-4519

Derek G. Howard

MURRAY & HOWARD LLP

900 Larkspur Landing Circle, Suite 900

Larkspur, CA 94904

415-461-3200

Fax: 415-461-3208

E-mail: dhoward@murrayhowardlaw.com

1 Reginald Von Terrell
2 **THE TERRELL LAW GROUP**

223 25th Street
Richmond, CA 94804
510-237-9700
Fax: 510-237-4616
E-mail: reggiet2@aol.com

5 Craig C. Corbitt
6 **ZELLE HOFMANN VOELBEL & MASON LLP**

44 Montgomery Street, Suite 3400
San Francisco, CA 94104
415-693-0700
Fax: 415-693-0770
E-mail: ccorbitt@zelle.com

9 Jennie Lee Anderson
10 **ANDRUS ANDERSON LLP**

155 Montgomery Street, Suite 900
San Francisco, CA 94104
415-986-1400
Fax: 415-986-1474
E-mail: jennie@andrusanderson.com

13 Mario Nunzio Alioto
14 Lauren Clare Russell
15 **TRUMP ALIOTO TRUMP & PRESCOTT LLP**

2280 Union Street
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-563-7200
Fax: 415-346-0679
E-mail: malioto@tatp.com
E-mail: laurenrussell@tatp.com

18 Joseph Marid Patane
19 **LAW OFFICE OF JOSEPH M. PATANE**

2280 Union Street
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-563-7200
Fax: 415-346-0679
E-mail: jpatane@tatp.com

22 Sherman Kassof
23 **LAW OFFICES OF SHERMAN KASSOF**

954 Risa Road, Suite B
Lafayette, CA 94549
510-652-2554
Fax: 510-652-9308
E-mail: heevay@att.net

26 Jeff S. Westerman
27 **MILBERG LLP**
28 One California Plaza
300 S. Grand Avenue, Suite 3900
Los Angeles, CA 90071

1 213-617-1200
Fax: 213-617-1975
2 E-mail: jwesterman@milberg.com

3 Peter G.A. Safirstein
Andrew J. Morganti
4 **MILBERG LLP**
One Pennsylvania Plaza, 49th Floor
5 New York, NY 10119-0165
212-594-5300
6 Fax: 212-868-1229
E-mail: psafirstein@milberg.com
7 E-mail: amorganti@milberg.com

8 Phillip Alden Baker
9 **BAKER, KEENER & NAHRA**
633 W 5th Street, Suite 5400
Los Angeles, CA 90071
10 213-241-0900
Fax: 213-241-0990
11 E-mail: pbaker@bknlawyers.com

12 Guido Saveri
Richard Alexander Saveri
13 Cadio R. Zirpoli
William John Heye
14 **SAVERI & SAVERI, INC.**
706 Sansome Street
15 San Francisco, CA 94111
415-217-6810
16 Fax: 415-217-6813
E-mail: guido@saveri.com
17 E-mail: rick@saveri.com
E-mail: zirpoli@saveri.com
18 E-mail: william@saveri.com

19 Robert Kaplan
Laurence D. King
20 **KAPLAN FOX & KILSHEIMER LLP**
350 Sansome Street, Suite 400
21 San Francisco, CA 94104
415-772-4700
22 Fax: 415-772-4707
E-mail: lking@kaplanfox.com

23 Daniel J Walker
24 **SUSMAN GODFREY LLP**
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 3800
25 Seattle, WA 98101
206-516-3880
26 Fax: 206-516-3883
E-mail: dwalker@susmangodfrey.com
27
28

1 Marc M. Seltzer
2 **SUSMAN GODFREY LLP**
3 1901 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 950
4 Los Angeles, CA 90067-6029
5 310-789-3100
6 Fax: 310-789-3150
7 E-mail: mseltzer@susmangodfrey.com

8 Jack Wing Lee
9 **MINAMI TAMAKI LLP**
10 360 Post Street, 8th Floor
11 San Francisco, CA 94108
12 415/788-9000
13 Fax: 415-398-3887
14 E-mail: jlee@MinamiTamaki.com

15 Terry Gross
16 **GROSS & BELSKY LLP**
17 180 Montgomery Street, Suite 2200
18 San Francisco, CA 94104
19 415-544-0200
20 Fax: 415-544-0201
21 E-mail: terry@gba-law.com

22 Susan Gilah Kupfer
23 **GLANCY BINKOW & GOLDBERG LLP**
24 One Embarcadero Center, Suite 760
25 San Francisco, CA 94111
26 415-972-8160
27 Fax: 415-972-8166
28 E-mail: skupfer@glancylaw.com

B. J. Wade
GLASSMAN EDWARDS WADE & WYATT PC
26 N. Second Street
Memphis, TN 38103
(901) 527-4873
Fax: (901) 521-0940
E-mail: bwade@gewwlaw.com

John G. Emerson
EMERSON POYNTER LLP
830 Apollo Lane
Houston, TX 77058
281-488-8854
Fax: 281-488-8867
E-mail: jemerson@emersonpoynter.com

Scott E. Poynter
EMERSON POYNTER LLP
The Museum Center
500 President Clinton Avenue, Suite 305
Little Rock, AR 72201
501-907-2555
Fax: 501-907-2556

1 E-mail: scott@emersonpoynter.com

2 Lawrence D. McCabe
3 **MURRAY FRANK & SAILER LLP**
4 275 Madison Avenue, Suite 801
5 New York, NY 10016
6 212 682-1818
7 Facsimile: 212-682-1892
8 E-mail: lmccabe@murrayfrank.com

9 Graham Bruce LippSmith
10 **GIRARDI & KEESE**
11 1126 Wilshire Boulevard
12 Los Angeles, CA 90017
13 213-977-0211
14 Fax: 213-481-1554
15 E-mail: glippsmith@girardikeese.com

16 Brian Joseph Barry
17 **LAW OFFICES OF BRIAN BARRY**
18 1801 Avenue of The Stars, Suite 307
19 Los Angeles, CA 90067
20 310-788-0831
21 Fax: 310-788-0841
22 E-mail: bribarry1@yahoo.com

23 Brian Stephen Kabateck
24 **KABATECK BROWN KELLNER LLP**
25 644 South Figueroa Street
26 Los Angeles, CA 90017
27 (213) 217-5000
28 Fax: (213) 217-5010
E-mail: bsk@kbklawyers.com

Cheryl Hamer Mackell
POMERANTZ HAUDEK BLOCK GROSSMAN & GROSS LLP
840 Malcolm Road
Burlingame, CA 94010
415-241-1480
Fax: 800-211-7194
E-mail: chmackell@pomlaw.com

Eugene A. Spector
SPECTOR ROSEMAN KODROFF & WILLIS PC
1818 Market Street, 25th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
215-496-0300
Fax: 215-496-6611
E-mail: espector@srkw-law.com

Christopher T. Heffelfinger
BERMAN DE VALERIO
425 California Street, Suite 2100
San Francisco, CA 94104
415-433-3200

1 Fax: 415-433-6382
E-mail: heffelfinger@bermandevalerio.com

2 Daniel E. Gustafson
3 **GUSTAFSON GLUEK PLLC**
650 Northstar East
4 608 Second Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55402
5 612-333-8844
Fax: 612-339-6622
6 E-mail: dgustafson@gustafsongluek.com

7 Dianne M. Nast
8 **RODA & NAST PC**
801 Estelle Drive
9 Lancaster, PA 17601
717-892-3000
10 Fax: 717-892-1200
E-mail: dnast@rodanast.com

11 Joseph Goldberg
12 **FREEDMAN BOYD HOLLANDER GOLDBERG & IVES PA**
20 First Plaza, Suite 700
13 Albuquerque, NM 87102
505-842-9960
14 Fax: 505-842-0761
E-mail: jg@fbdlaw.com

15 Richard J. Arsenault
16 **NEBLETT, BEARD & ARSENAULT**
P.O. Box 1190
17 2220 Bonaventure Court
Alexandria, LA 71309
18 318-487-9874
Fax: 318-561-2591
19 E-mail: rarsenault@nbalawfirm.com

20 W. Joseph Bruckner
21 **LOCKRIDGE GRINDAL NAUEN PLLP**
100 Washington Avenue S, Suite 2200
22 Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-339-6900
Fax: 612-339-0981
23 E-mail: wjbruckner@locklaw.com

24 Daniel Cohen
25 **CUNEO GILBERT & LADUCA, LLP**
507 C Street NE
26 Washington DC 20002
202-789-3960
Fax: 202-789-1813
27 E-mail: danielc@cuneolaw.com
28

1 Steven J. Greenfogel
2 **MEREDITH COHEN GREENFOGEL & SKIRNICK, P.C.**
3 1521 Locust Street
4 8th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19102
5 215-564-5182
6 Fax: 215-569-0958

7 Vincent J. Esades
8 **HEINS MILLS & OLSON, P.L.C.**
9 310 Clifton Avenue
10 Minneapolis, MN 55403
11 Tel: (612) 338-4605
12 Fax: (612) 338-4692
13 E-mail: vesades@heinsmills.com

14 Hollis L. Salzman
15 Bernard Persky
16 Gregory S. Asciolla
17 **LABATON SUCHAROW LLP**
18 140 Broadway
19 New York, New York 10005
20 Telephone: (212) 907-0700
21 Facsimile: (212) 818-0477
22 E-mail: hsalzman@labaton.com
23 bpersky@labaton.com
24 gasciolla@labaton.com

25 Allan Steyer
26 Simon Goodfellow
27 **STEYER LOWENTHAL BOODROOKAS ALVAREZ & SMITH LLP**
28 One California Street, 3d Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
Telephone: (415) 421-3400
Facsimile: (415) 421-2234

Appendix A

Members of the Hong Kong Board of Airline Representatives

Aer Lingus
 Aeroflot
 Aerolineas Argentinas
 Aeromexico Airlines
 Aeromexpress Cargo Airlines
 Air Astana
 AirBridge Cargo Airlines Limited
 Air Canada
 Air France
 Air Hong Kong
 Air India
 Air Mauritius
 Air New Zealand
 Air Niugini
 Alitalia
 All Nippon Airways
 Aloha Airlines
 American Airlines
 Asiana Airlines
 Austrian Airlines
 Bangkok Airways
 Biman Bangladesh Airlines
 BMI British Midland
 British Airways
 Cargolux Airlines
 Cathay Pacific Airways
 Cebu Pacific
 China Airlines
 China National Aviation Corporation
 Continental Airlines
 CSA Czech Airlines
 Delta Airlines
 Egypt Air
 Emirates
 El Al Israel Airlines
 Ethiopian Airlines
 Etihad Airways
 Eva Airways
 Evergreen Int'l Airlines
 Federal Express Corporation
 Finnair
 Garuda Indonesia
 Gulf Air

1 Hahn Air
 2 Hong Kong Airlines Limited
 3 Hong Kong Dragon Airlines
 4 Hong Kong Express Airways Ltd
 5 Japan Airlines
 6 Japan Asia Airways
 7 Jet Airways (India) Ltd
 8 Kalitta Air
 9 Kenya Airways
 10 KLM Royal Dutch Airlines
 11 Korean Air
 12 Lanchile Airlines
 13 Lufthansa Cargo AG
 14 Lufthansa German Airlines
 15 Malaysian Airlines
 16 Martinair Cargo
 17 Myanmar Airways
 18 Nippon Cargo Airlines
 19 Northwest Airlines
 20 Oasis Hong Kong Airlines Ltd
 21 Ocean Airlines Hong Kong Limited
 22 Orient Thai Airlines
 23 Pakistan Int'l Airlines
 24 Philippine Airlines
 25 Polar Air Cargo
 26 Qantas Airways
 27 Qatar Airways
 28 Royal Brunei Airlines
 Royal Jordanian
 Royal Nepal Airlines
 Saudi Arabian Airlines
 Scandinavian Airlines System
 Singapore Airlines
 Sky Express S.A.
 South African Airways
 SriLankan Airlines
 Swiss International
 Thai Airways
 Transmile Air Services Sdn. Bhd.
 Turkish Airlines Inc.
 United Airlines
 United Parcel Service
 US Airways
 Varig Brazilian Airlines
 Vietnam Airlines
 Virgin Atlantic

Appendix B

List of Attendees at May 18, 2004 Meeting of the Thailand

Board of Airline Representatives

Mr. Suthep Suebsantiwongse (TG-Chairman)
 Mr. Axel Blom (SK-Chairman EXCOM)
 Ms. J. Rogers (QF/BA(EXCOM Australia))
 Mr. Pandit Chanapai (TG(EXCOM/Thailand))
 Mr. Warren Gerig (UA(EXCOM/N.America))
 Mr. Kachornsak V. (JL-Chairman AC BA)
 Mr. Louis Moser (QF/BA-Chairman AOC)
 Mr. Smartchai Tuchinda (AF)
 Ms. Ujala tham (AI)
 Mr. Shafiwar Rahman (BG)
 Mr. Thira K. (BR)
 Mr. Nelson Fang (CI)
 Mr. Yongyut Lujintanon (CX)
 Mr. Soonthorn Suree (EK)
 Ms. Aree H. (GA)
 Mr. Rakesh Bhatia (IC)
 Mr. Kamol V. (JL)
 Mr. James K. C. Yeung (KA)
 Mr. Suchon Paleewong (KE)
 Ms. Merita Ombuor (KQ)
 Mr. Ihab Sourial (KL)
 Mr. Hamed Almatoq (KU)
 Mr. Wolfgang Schmidt (LH)
 Mr. Ashrat Osmen (MS)
 Mr. Somnuek Asavaveeradej (NH)
 Mr. Sarathool M. (NW)
 Mr. Buranut Limjitti (OS)
 Mr. Vorakit Nivatwong (OZ)
 Mr. Suchard Buranakarn (PG)
 Ms. Dell Merano (PR)
 Ms. Vatchara Silpohevagitja (PR)
 Mr. Taleb Hadidi (RJ)
 Ms. Wantip Piyamalmas (RJ)
 Mr. Chokchai Ittipanuvat (TK)
 Mr. Esra Pehlivangogli (TK)
 Mr. Rohan Seneviratne (UL)
 Ms. Vannasiri (8M)
 Guest Mr. Prakobkiat Ninnad (TG (VP, Petroleum Management))

Appendix C

List of Recipients of Carol Phatoomros May 24, 2004 E-mail

Re: Fuel Surcharges

Singapore Air (Tuckwah Tang)
 Thai (BAR Chairman Suthep Suebsantiwongse, pandit.c@thaiairways.com)
 US (Warren Gerig)
 SAS (Alex Blom)
 CX (Ivan Chu)
 BA (Julianne M. Rogers)
 LH (Wolfgang Schmidt)
 Emirates (Soonthorn Suree)
 Dragon Air (Sutthisak Pungtamawatthanakun, James Yeung)
 KLM (Ihab Sorial)
 Air New Zealand (Panya Silparjarn)
 South Aftican Airways (Annie Tsiman)
 American Airlines (Prajak Burarak, Chaichan Khongsrithong)
 Airline Cargo Busines Association (kachornsak@jalcargobkk.com)
 Druk Air (drukair@loxinfo.co.th)
 Aloha Airlines (malai@plt.co.th)
 Air India (airindia@loxinfo.co.th)
 Angel Airlines (info@angelairlines.com)
 Air Canada (airagcy@asiaaccess.net.th)
 Air France (joroutier@airfrance.fr, potulyaanukij@airfrance.fr)
 Finnair (Finnair.Thailand@finnair.com)
 Eva Airways (gsiamair@loxinfo.co.th)
 Air China (cabkk@asianet.co.th)
 China Southern Airlines (bkccsn@ksc.th.com)
 Ethiopian Airlines (bkkam@ethiopianairlines.com)
 Indian Airlines (smicbkk@ksc.th.com)
 ANA (bkksg@ana.co.th, asava@ana.co.jp)
 NWA (sarathool@nwa.com)
 Air Macau (deksth@asiaaccess.net.th)
 Czech Airlines (prae@guetravel.com)
 Asiana (aabkksmz@flyasiana.com)
 Bangkok Air (pwiesner@bangkokair.co.th)
 Qatar Air (qatarair@loxinfo.co.th)
 Varig (varigbkk@federal.co.th)
 China Southwest Airlines (szbkk@bkk3.loxinfo.co.th)
 Turkish Airlines (tkacct@thy.co.th)
 Myanmar Airways (maibkk@asiaaccess.net.th)
 Sri Lankan (bkkadmin@srilankan.lk, bkksales@srilankan.lk)
 Egypt Air (bkkdm@egyptair-bangkok.th.com)
 Korean Air (bkksm@koreanair.co.kr)
 Air-MPA (hhansen@mpa-security.com)
 Royal Brunei Airlines (bkkprapat@rba.com.bn, bkkwatans@rba.com.bn)

1 JAL (bkkssm.jal@jal.com)
 Gulf Air (bkkszg@gulfair.co.th)
 2 China Airlines (lin-sen_fang@e-mail.china-airlines.com)
 Bangladesh Biman (bimanbkk@loxinfo.co.th)
 3 El Al (elalbkk@hotmail.com)
 Qantas (Lmoser@qantas.com.au)
 4 Federal Express (cliftonchua@fedex.com, phaswan@fedex.com)
 Lauda Air (sirichanyaW@laudaair.com)
 5 Kuwait Airways (bkk@kuwait-airways.net, airkuwait@yahoo.com)
 British Midland (dtwm@loxinfo.co.th)
 6 Vietnam Air (admin.bkk@vietnam-air.com, Sale.bkk@vietnam-air.com)
 Lao Aviation (bkkrrqv@ksc.th.com)
 7 Swiss International Airlien (bsinclai@mail.swiss.com)
 Bangkok Airways (suchard@bangkokair.co.th)
 8 Alitalia (korn@bravox.net)
 Phillipine Airliens (palphstar@hotmail.com)
 9 Austrian Airlines (Buranut.Limjitti@aia.com)
 Kenya Air (kenyaair@loxinfo.co.th)
 10 Air Berlin (Raymond Honings, Markus Moschner)
 Silkair (silkair@upcl.loxinfo.co.th)
 11 China Eastern Airlines (musales@ksc.th.com)
 Pakistan International Airlines (piabkk@ji-net.com)
 12 Royal Jordanian (bkktbrj@rja.com.jo)
 Malaysia Airlines (bkkzqmh@samart.co.th)
 13 LOT (preecha@wondervacation.com)
 Garuda Indonesia (secrdmga@box1.a-net.net.th)
 14 Tarom (tarombkk@yahoo.com)
 15 Royal Nepal Airlines (rabkk@cscoms.com)
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28

Appendix D

List of Attendees at September 1, 2005 Meeting of the Thailand

Board of Airline Representatives

Mr. Brian Sinclair-Thompson (LX – President)
 Ms. Julianne Rogers (BA/QF – Board)
 Mr. Patrick Yeung (CX – Board)
 Mr. Soonthorn Suree (EK – Board)
 Mr. Sarathool M. (NW – Board)
 Mr. Rangsiman Mekkhanasamit (TG – Board)
 Ms. Christine Seuge (AF)
 Mrs. Ujala Tham (AI)
 Mr. A. V. Trindade (AI)
 Ms. Neeramun Namalee (AI)
 Mr. Malai Sakolviphak (AQ)
 Mr. Markku Dravainen (AY)
 Mr. Vorakit Nivatvongs (BI)
 Mr. Charlie Fu (CI)
 Mr. Andy Yao (CI)
 Mr. Billy Chomsakorn (EY)
 Mr. Teguh Subandrio (GA)
 Mr. Comson Leelalumert (GA)
 Mr. John Evans (GF)
 Mr. Somporn K. Utasiri (GF)
 Mr. S. Iwasaki (JL)
 Mr. Chanchai Wangyuenyong (JL)
 Mr. Sutthisak P. (KA)
 Mr. Suchon Paleewong (KE)
 Mr. Nieon Suddhidhanaroq (KQ)
 Mr. Wolfgang Schmidt (LH)
 Mr. Raymond Honings (LT)
 Mr. Howard Noble (MD)
 Mr. Kimiya Artma (NH)
 Mr. Somnuck Asava (NH)
 Mr. Suchard Buranakorn (PG)
 Ms. Monet Trespeses (PR)
 Mr. Taleb Hadidi (RJ)
 Ms. Wantip Piyamalamas (RJ)
 Mr. Chokchai Ittipanuvat (SA)
 Ms. Punthip Issarungura (SK)
 Mr. Eric Wilson (VA)
 Mr. Nguyen Nhu Than (VN)
 Mr. Gilmore Soe Min (8M)
 Mr. Prakrit Trongkarmonmas (EY/ACBA Chairman)
 Ms. Sopin Daengteth (LX/AOC Chairperson)
 Mr. Chitvee Leelasiri (IATA)

Appendix E

List of Recipients of Carol Phatoomros August 18, 2005

E-mail Re: Fuel Surcharges

Singapore Air (David Lau)
 Thai Airways (vasing.k@thaairways.com, nn.office@thaairways.com, wallop.b@thaairways.com)
 United Airlines (Eric Wilson)
 SAS (Axel Blom)
 CX (Patrick Yeung,
 BA (Julianne M. Rogers)
 LH (Wolfgang Schmidt)
 Tarom (tarombkk@yahoo.com)
 JAL (kachornsak@jalcargobkk.com)
 Druk Air (drukair@loxinfo.co.th)
 Aloha Airlines (malai@plt.co.th)
 Air India (airindia@loxinfo.co.th)
 Angel Airlines (info@angelairlines.com)
 Air Canada (airagcy@asiaaccess.net.th)
 Air France (joroutier@airfrance.fr)
 Finnair (Finnair.Thailand@finnair.com)
 Eva Airways (gsiamair@loxinfo.co.th)
 Air China (cabkk@asianet.co.th)
 China Southern Airlines (bkkcsn@ksc.th.com)
 Emirates (Soonthorn Suree)
 Ethiopian Airlines (bkkam@ethiopianairlines.com)
 Garuda (secrdmga@box1.a-net.net.th)
 Indian Airlines (smicbkk@ksc.th.com)
 Dragon Air (Sutthisak Pungtamawatthanakun)
 KLM (Ihab Sorial)
 LOT (preecha@wondervacation.com)
 Malaysia Airlines (bkkzqmh@samart.co.th, mohdali@samart.co.th)
 Silkair (silkair@upcl.loxinfo.co.th)
 China Eastern Airlines (musales@ksc.th.com)
 NW (sarathool@nwa.com)
 Air Macau (deksth@asiaaccess.net.th)
 Air New Zealand (Panya Silparjarn)
 Asiana (aabkksmz@flyasiana.com)
 Bangkok Airways (pwiesner@bangkokair.co.th)
 Pia (piabkk@ji-net.com)
 Qatar Airways (jer@th.qatarairways.com)
 China Southwest Airlines (szbkk@bkk3.loxinfo.co.th)
 SAA (Nely Kusmin)
 Royal Jordanian (thadidi@rja.com.jo)
 Cathay Pacific (Alan Tang)
 LH (Vanida Charoensombud, lhbkk@samart.co.th)

1 Dragon Air (Stephen TK Chang)
 Turkish Airlines (tkacct@thy.co.th)
 2 Myanmar Airways (bkk.cm@maiair.com)
 Sri Lankan Airlines (bkkadmin@srilankan.lk, hussainj@srilankan.aero)
 3 KAL (bkksm@koreanair.co.kr)
 Royal Nepal Airlines (rabkk@cscoms.com)
 4 Air- MPA (hhansen@mpa-security.com)
 American Airlines (Prajak Burarak, Chaichan Khongsrithong)
 5 Japan Airlines (chanchai.wangyuenyong@jal.com)
 6 Gulf Air (bkkszgf@gulfair.co.th)
 China Airlines (Charlie Fu)
 7 Bangladesh Biman (bimanbkk@loxinfo.co.th)
 El Al (elalbkk@hotmail.com)
 8 Qantas (Lmoser@qantas.com.au)
 Fedex (cliftonchua@fedex.com)
 9 Kuwait Airways (bkk@kuwait-airways.net, airkuwait@yahoo.com)
 10 Srilankan (bkksales@srilankan.aero)
 British Midland (dtwm@loxinfo.co.th)
 11 Vietnam Airlines (admin.bkk@vietnam-air.com)
 Lao Aviation (bkkrrqv@ksc.th.com)
 12 Lauda Air (TantiprasutP@laudaair.com)
 Swiss International (Brian Sinclair-Thompson)
 13 Air France (potulyaanukij@airfrance.fr)
 Bangkok Airways (suchard@bangkokair.co.th)
 14 Federal Express (phaswan@fedex.com, ichand@fedex.com)
 15 Alitalia (korn@bravox.net)
 Vietnam Airlines (Sale.bkk@vietnam-air.com)
 16 Philippine Airlines (palphstar@hotmail.com)
 Austrian Airlines (Buranut Limjitti)
 17 Royal Brunei (vorakitn@rba.com.bn)
 ANA (asava@ana.co.jp, k.arima@ana.co.jp, Kuniko Ito)
 18 Air Berlin (Raymond Honings, Markus Moschner)
 Myanmar Airways (bkk.cm@maiair.com)
 19 Malaysia Airlines (mohdali@samart.co.th)
 20 Etihad Airways (kalbrow@etihadairways.co.th, asomjaiwongse@etihadairways.co.th)
 21 Kenya Air (Merita Ombour, kenyaair@loxinfo.co.th)
 Qatar Airways (mkoleilat@qatarairways.com.qa)
 22 Phuket Airlines (kavida@phuketairlines.com)
 Kuwait Airways (bkk@kuwaitairways.com, airkuwait@yahoo.com)
 23 Phuket Airlines (dwpatana@phuketairlines.com)
 AOC (sborisut@mail.swiss.com)
 24 JAL (bkkss.jal@jal.com)
 Air Madagascar (Howard Noble)
 25 IATA (LEELASIRIC@iata.org)
 26
 27
 28

Appendix F

Recipients of Joanne Sotocinal E-mail of May 25, 2004

Re The Philippines BAR Fuel Surcharge Proposal

China airlines (Yuchih@china-airlines.com)
 Royal Brunei Airlines (Mnlagnes@rba.com.bn)
 Federal Express (Alex Brandes, Ssdavid@fedex.com)
 Korean (koreanmnl@hotmail.com)
 Asiana (Hyunil Kim, aamnlsmz@flyasiana.com, Rene01@flyasiana.com)
 Air France (mlreyes@airfrance.fr, Lovergeon@airfrance.fr)
 Gulf Airways (Bobby Hukom)
 DLH (Darryl Modelo, Dietmar Kramer, Jo Portugal)
 Singapore Air (David Lau, Nenita Dy, Eugene Chew)
 Felix Cruz (PAL)
 Kuwait Airways (Manager@kuwaitairways.com.ph, Sales@kuwaitairways.com.ph)
 Emirates (Gigie Baroa)
 Malaysia Airlines (Malaysia@skyinet.net)
 Pakistan International Airlines (Mnlupk@piac.com.pk)
 EVA (Jackyu@asia-pacific.evaair.com, Nenitachan@asia-pacific.evaair.com)
 PAL (Jing Javier, Tillit Inoturan, Rol_legal)
 KLM (Jose Laurente)
 Cebu Pacific Air (Jose Inez, Roland Nunez)
 Qatar Airways (manolo@qatarairways.com.ph)
 Cathay Pacific (Mark Sutch, Vickie Yue)
 American Airways (Mary Ann Marcias)
 JAL (Kubo Masanobu)
 Alitalia (Benini Mauro)
 SAS (Nila Layug)
 Swiss (Paul Schenk)
 NCA (Tetsuo Sugiyama)
 mnlaa@thaimnl.com.ph
 Sales@thaimnl.com.ph
 czenarosa@globenet.com.ph
 svcn@twasp.com
 kalkts@hanmail.net
 HKVNPH@qinet.net
 msadmin@info.com.ph
 Mcabanto@mozcom.com
 Jcting@info.com.ph
 Safaisal@skyinet.net

Appendix G

Summary of DOJ Investigation With Respect to Defendants Named in the Transpacific Litigation

DEFENDANT	AIR CARGO ¹ AND/OR AIR PASSENGER ² DEFENDANT	PLED GUILTY TO US DOJ CRIMINAL CHARGES	US DOJ FINE	FOREIGN INVESTIGATIONS			
				EC ³	NZCC ⁴	ACCC ⁵	CCB ⁶
AIR NEW ZEALAND	X			X	X		
AIR FRANCE/KLM	X	X	\$350 million	X	X	X	X
ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS CO. LTD	X			X			
BRITISH AIRWAYS	X	X	\$300 million	X	X	X	
CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS LTD	X	X	\$60 million	X	X	X	
CHINA AIRLINES				X			
CONTINENTAL AIRLINES							
EVA (TAIWAN)				X			
JAL (JAPAN AIRLINES INT'L)	X	X	\$110 million	X	X		
LUFTHANSA/ SWISS INTERNATIONAL	X	Amnesty Applicant ⁷		X		X	
MALAYSIAN AIRLINES				X	X		
PHILIPPINE AIRLINES							
QANTAS (AUSTRALIA)	X	X	\$61 million	X	X	X	X
SAS (SCANDINAVIAN)	X	X	\$52 million	X			
SINGAPORE AIRLINES	X			X	X	X	
THAI AIRWAYS	X			X	X	X	
VIETNAM AIRLINES							
		TOTAL	\$933 million				

¹**AIR CARGO**

In re Air Cargo Shipping Services Antitrust Litigation; US District Court, ED New York, Case no. 06-MD-1775

²**AIR PASSENGER**

³**EC** - European Commission

⁴**NZCC** - New Zealand Commerce Commission

⁵**ACCC** - Australian Competition and Consumer Commission

⁶**CCB** - Canadian Competition Bureau

leniency and agreed to cooperate with prosecutors in their ongoing investigation.